FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1834 [NO. 885.

INTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
50 per annum, if paid in advance;
if paid during the year of subscrip-
; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
e for the first, & thirty cents for each
g publication. Advertisers are request-
ate the number of insertions desired, or
ill be continued till forbid, and charged
ingly.
ers to the Editor must be post paid.

DAVID SHAW,

s just received by the Steam Boat Henriet-
, the following Articles, which he offers
r cash, viz:

Lime Juice,	Nutmegs and Mace,	
h Syrup,	Imperial,	
z Powders,	Gunpowder,	Teas,
do.	Young Hyson,	
Spanish Segars,	Soft shell Almonds,	
oboy Snuff,	Filberts, Palm Nuts,	
do.	English Walnuts, &c.	
and Cloves,	Cordials, assorted,	
r Crackers,	Wines do.	
ool's Water do.	Newbury Ale, &c. &c.	

Fayetteville, May 6, 1834. 83-3t

NOTICE.

e Fear Nav. Company.

Annual meeting of the Stockholders of
Cape Fear Navigation Company, will be
Fayetteville, on Friday 30th May, 1834.
JAMES MEBANE, Pres't.
83-tt.

FOR SALE,

Barrels prime PORK,
10 Barrels Tanner's Oil,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil,
6 Casks prime Rice.
J. HUSKE & SON.
6th, 1834. 83tf.

EW GOODS.

E have received our Spring supply, which,
with our former Stock, comprises a large
tensive assortment of DRY GOODS, HARD-
RE and CUTLERY, Cotton & Wool CARDS,
and Wool HATS, Cotton YARN, SHOES,
Leaf HATS, Leghorn BONNETS, SAD-
and BRIDLES, PAINTS, DRUGS, and PA-
MEDICINES.

Also,

2 hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
bags COFFEE,
5 to Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
Boxes Raisins,
Casks Wine,
Casks Nails,
ons English and Swedes Iron,
we offer at wholesale or retail, at a small
ce for cash, country produce, or undoubted

NOTT & STARR.
Fayetteville, May 6, 1834. 83-6w.

ALUABLE LAND

FOR SALE.

FER for sale a piece or parcel of LAND,
ining about 2,700 acres, in the lower end
son County, joining the South Carolina
on both sides of Ashpole and in the swamp;
al of good Up-Land to clear; a favorable
Rice Plantation; two good Dwelling
and other Out Houses, a first rate Mill
with a Dam ready made. Any person desir
purchasing such a situation, will please call
e Subscriber and examine the premises at as
a period as convenient.
J. W. HERRING.
April 29, 1834 83-3tp.

NEW BOOKS.

FE OF JACKSON, by Major Jack Downing;
Helen, a novel, by Miss Edgeworth; Traits
Traditions, Perils of Pearl Street; Frank Orby,
elvan; Mental Developments; Breckenridge's
ections; Speeches of Chatham; Burke, &c.
on the Prophecies; Smith's key to Reve-
s Life of Clay; Foster's Crown Law; Zion
ser; Key to Emerson's Arithmetic; Nos. 29
30, Scott's Works; Goodrich's Greek Les-
Adolf's Latin Grammar; Mitchel's Traveller's
e Webster's old Spelling Book; White and
and Letter Paper; Memorandum books; Gun-
Scales. Just received by
E. J. HALE.
April 28.

olasses, Fish, Flour, &c.

nds. prime MOLASSES,
5 half barrels No. 3. Mackerel,
our in barrels, half barrels and at retail,
by the barrel or retail,
bushels Corn. For sale by
W. WHITEHEAD.
24, 1833. 64tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ING received the appointment of AUC-
TIONEER, would offer his services to the
AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834

Land Surveying, &c.

subscriber offers his services to the Citizens
this place and its vicinity, in his profes-
al capacity as Civil Engineer, Surveyor, and
d agent. He thinks it unnecessary to say any
g of his qualifications in the above branches
ciences, as they are very generally known in
s neighborhood and throughout the State. His
s will be moderate. He would also give in-
ction in the above branches to a few pupils.
ROBT. H B BRAZIER.
Fayetteville, April 16, 1834 82-tf.

Fayetteville Factory CANDLES.

sale by the subscriber, Fayetteville Facto
CANDLES, wholesale and retail, south
Person street, a few doors East of Market
.
DUNCAN SMITH
All orders from abroad will meet with
attention.
29, 1834. 82 4w.

A Cook wanted,

purchase or hire. Apply at this Office.
January 6, 1834.

McDowell's Theology.

st received, a few copies of this scarce and
uable work, for sale by
E. J. HALE.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring supplies of FANCY and STAPLE

Dry Goods,

Together with a general and extensive assortment of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Trace Chains and Weeding Hoes,
Patent, Corn, Grass, German and Bramble Scythe Blades,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Ready made Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

With a great variety of other articles, which will be found to comprise a very extensive assortment of every article usually required for the Country Trade; which they offer at *WHOLESALE* exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of dealers generally.
HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 21, 1834.

In Store,

15,000 lbs. prime SUGARS,
60 bags prime green Coffee,
40 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Rod, Band, Sheet, Slit and Hoop Iron, &c.
Together with a very extensive assortment, embracing every article in the Grocery Line.
HALL & JOHNSON.

The Country Supplied.

GREAT BARGAINS!

At Hurlbutt's Old Stand,

Hay street, near the Market, where can be found,

NEW, CHEAP & FASHIONABLE

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, STOCKS, CRAVAT STIFFENERS, SUSPENDERS, Hatter's TRIMMINGS, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Bridle and Harness LEATHER, SADDLES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, &c. &c. &c.

150 cases fine Hats, assorted qualities,
50 dozen wool do.
2000 pair coarse pegged Brogans,
3000 do Kip do. and sewed, do.
150 do Gentlemen's fine calf Boots, New York latest fashion,
150 do. do do do. 2d quality,
100 do do do do. 3d ditto,
100 do. brass nailed, do.
100 do. do. pegged do.
12 do. do. water proof do.
200 do do. fine calf Brogans, New York best,
300 do. do do do 2d quality,
300 do. do do kip do 1st do.
200 do. do do calf Jackson Shoes,
100 do. do do Morocco do do
100 do. do do calf Van Buren,
100 do. do do do Nullifiers,
300 do. do do do strap Shoes, New York best,
100 do do do buck-skin do.
100 do. do do do Slippers,
200 do. do do calf over Shoes,
300 do do kip Shoes,
400 do. do morning Slippers,
200 do. do fine Morocco Pumps,
200 do. Ladies' Prunel Boots,
150 do. do Gaiter do. very neat,
200 do. do calf Brogans,
100 do. do Morocco Boots,
100 do. do seal do.
100 do do calf Jackson Shoes,
300 do. do Morocco Shoes,
300 do. do seal do.
200 do. do do Slippers,
200 do. do prunel do.
100 do. do English kid do.
100 do do French Morocco do.
1000 do. do leather Shoes, pegged,
500 do. do do Boots do and sewed,
100 do do black satteen Slips,
50 do. do white do (for particular occasions,)
200 do boys' fine Brogans,
400 do. do coarse do.
100 do. do fine Shoes,
500 do. children's leather Boots, diff't qualities
200 do. do Morocco Boots, assorted colours,
100 do do prunel do do do.
300 do. Misses' Boots, do do.
100 do. do Jackson,
100 do. Ladies' India Rubber over Shoes,
4 dozen best silk Umbrellas and Parasols,
2 do do gingham do.
10 do. cotton do very cheap,
2 do. Gentlemen's and boys' bag Caps,
2 do. children's bombazine do.
2 do. gentlemen's fine fur Caps,
6 do. do fine black bombazine Stocks, assorted qualities,
2 do. do do do hair do.
2 do do do white do do.
2 do. do do cravat Stiffeners,
2 do. do do Saddles,
8 do. Bridles, different qualities,
4 do. Martingals,
90 do. box Blacking,
100 Sides Sole Leather, best Northern tanned,
4 dozen fine Calf Skins,
3 do. do Kip,
12 cases Cotton Cards,
50 seal and hair Trunks, different sizes,
4 dozen Whips, different qualities,
4 do. Shoe Brushes.

Besides a great variety of other GOODS in my line too numerous to mention. The above Goods have just been received from the North, and a great many of them manufactured expressly for me; all of which will be sold very low, either at wholesale or retail.
G. HURLBUTT.
December 3, 1833. 61-tf.
☞N. B. I shall replenish my stock by every arrival from New York.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by
E. J. HALE.
April 1. 78tf.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Arrest.—John Murphey *alias* Sugg, charged with the murder of his step-mother, in this vicinity, in 1832, and for whose apprehension the Governor of the State offered a reward, has been arrested in Mobile, Alabama, where he will remain imprisoned until demanded by the proper authority.
Raleigh Register.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SPRING.

The beauties that in woods abound,
When vernal suns are shining,
Can round our fancies' brow be found
A pleasant wreath entwining.

The fields in bloom and woods in green,
When genial winds are blowing,
Is nought but a delightful scene—
Its fragrant sweets bestowing.

The flower that springs upon the hill,
Where woodbines green are twining,
Flings o'er our minds a pleasant thrill
Of hope and joy combining.

The birds in tune, in shady bowers,
With pleasant songs invite us
To come and tread among the flowers,
Where all things can delight us.

What heart but that to dullness wed,
Can brook the cit's seclusion,
While rural scenes are far preferred
To all its vain profusion. A.

From the Connecticut Courant.

BAPTISM OF AN INFANT, AT ITS MOTHER'S FUNERAL.*

Whence is that trembling of a father's hand,
Who to the man of God doth bring his babe,
Asking the seal of Christ?—Why doth the voice
That uttereth o'er its brow the Triune Name
Faulter with sympathy?—And most of all,
Why is yon coffin-lid a pedestal
For the baptismal font?

Again I ask'd,—
But all the answer was those gushing tears
Which stricken hearts do weep.
For there *she* lay,—
The fair, young mother, in that coffin-bed,
Mourn'd by the funeral train.—The heart that beat
With trembling tenderness, at every touch
Of love or pity, flush'd the cheek no more.
——Tears were thy baptism, thou unconscious one,
And Sorrow took thee at the gate of life,
Into her cradle.—Thou may'st never know
The welcome of a nursing-mother's kiss,
When in her wandering ecstacy, she marks
A thrilling growth of new affections spread
Fresh greenness o'er the soul.

Thou may'st not share
Her hallow'd teachings, nor suffuse her eye
With joy, as the first germs of infant thought
Unfold,—in lisping sound.—
——Yet may'st thou walk
Even as she walk'd—breathing on all around
The warmth of high affections,—purified,
And sublimated, by that Spirit's power
Which makes the soul fit temple for its God.
——So shalt thou in a brighter world, behold
That countenance, which the cold grave did veil
Thus early from thy sight, and the first 'one
That bears a mother's greeting to thine ear
Be wafted from the minstrelsy of Heaven.
L. H. S.

*Mrs. Elizabeth Olmsted Baker, of Amherst, Mass.

From the New York Evening Star.

A CHAPTER ON TEMPER.

One of the most impressive admonitions ever given to a mother, is found in the advice of her physician, never to nourish her infant when in a passion, as the pure fountain from whence it derives support, is for a time poisoned by the ebullitions of rage, and convulsions and death too frequently follow. How dreadful, therefore, is the consequence of passion, when it may even endanger the life of the innocent being at the very moment when it receives the nourishment so necessary for its existence—and how frequently is every enjoyment through life poisoned by giving way to the force of a crabbed, petulant, wayward temper. Something may be charged to Dame Nature in the formation of our tempers, but more to early impressions—to proper corrections, to severe admonitions in repressing and checking the gusts of passion in a child. This watchful and anxious duty is more necessary with a daughter than with a son, because a boy is thrown upon the world, mingles with mankind, and rudeness and passion are promptly checked by prompt punishment; and the rough treatment he experiences on life's stormy billows, is an efficient corrective of a bad temper.—Not so with a girl. From her pursuits and domestic habits, she is necessarily estranged from the world until that period arrives when she is called upon to take an interest in its bustling concerns—when her accomplishments, and, probably, personal attractions, draw around her friends and admirers; and when she is about to be translated from scholastic pursuits and maiden habits to the more elevated sphere in which the wife and mother moves. Here is the trying moment. The ardent admirer sees in the object of his fond affection nothing but what is truly amiable; he finds her all that glowing fancy had painted;—but when the giddy lover is superseded by the temperate husband, and he anxiously examines with deeper scrutiny into the qualities of her head and heart, he is shocked beyond expression to find youth and beauty under the deformity of a confirmed bad temper—and he dates his misery and unhappiness from the moment of his unfortunate discovery—he finds that nature has not been munificent in this blessing, but neglect had strengthened natural propensities, like a fair garden which is allowed to be over-run with weeds.

If he is blessed with wealth, he cannot enjoy it, from the fretful contradiction of her temper; if he has to labor with care and anxiety, his home is always hateful to him; if he advises he is treated with neglect; if he admonishes he is threatened with displeasure; if he raises his voice in anger, he is assailed with tenfold violence—his servants refuse to remain with him—his friends will not sacrifice their comfort to her splenet c humors—she is unhappy herself, and makes every one unhappy around her, while her husband, driven to other sources for enjoyment, too frequently plunges into dissipation and ruin, because he cannot find the happy retreat which his ardent fancy had painted. A bad temper, therefore, in a woman, poisons all happiness and turns her milk to gall; blights her youth, and brings on premature, fretful old age; palls all her enjoyments; banishes her friends, and renders her home comfortless and barren. Far different is the ripe, rich harvest of a home made bright and happy by the sweet temper and mild deportment of an amiable wife, who if afflictions cross her husband abroad, find comfort and consolation in his domicile; is happy in a companion whose temper is like the silver surface of a lake, calm, serene, and unruffled. If he is rich, his admiring friends rejoice in his prosperity, and delight in his hospitality, because all around is light, airy and sunshine; if he is poor, he breaks his crust in peace and thankfulness, for it is not steeped in the waters of bitterness. An amiable temper is a jewel of inestimable value in the sum of earthly happiness, because with that alone, the whims of a cross husband may be subdued; many vices may be overcome; the boisterous may be tamed; the unruly conquered; the fretful tranquilized; and the hurricane softened and hushed, as the mild zephyr that sweeps o'er the honeysuckle under the casement.

A DAY BEHIND THE FAIR.

A somewhat ludicrous scene occurred yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, at a boarding house in the Bowery. Two young men arrived the day previous (one of whom was the nephew of the lady who keeps the house,) and engaged a private sitting room and bed room for two or three weeks. The nephew introduced his companion as a fellow clerk with him in a mercantile house at Hartford, Conn. (which since turns out to be the fact,) and stated that they had come to New York merely for the purpose of seeing the place and paying their respects to the aunt. The old lady, pleased with this mark of affection on the part of the nephew, prepared the best room in the House for their reception, set before them the best fare she had, and did all in her power to make them comfortable. Being fatigued as they said, with their journey, they retired to rest very early and did not rise till near 8 next morning, they had but just set down to breakfast, when a hasty knock was heard at the door, at which the youngest of the two was observed to betray no slight degree of uneasiness. In a minute or two afterwards the room was entered somewhat abruptly by an elderly gentleman, evidently in a violent passion, who advanced towards the eldest of the two, and after applying divers undignified epithets to him, was about to try the effects of his cane upon the shoulders of the young man when the noise brought up the aunt, who flew at the old gentleman like a tigress defending one of her cubs.

On the arrival of three or four of the boarders, something like order was restored, when the youngest of the two strangers was discovered to have fainted away.—The youth was lifted on a sofa, his stock was removed, and the collar of his shirt unbuttoned to facilitate his breathing—when (oh, shade of the chaste Dian! tell it not in Gath;) there was revealed to sight the snowy bosom of as pretty a lass as e'er brush'd dew from lawn."

"The lovely stranger lay confess'd,
A wife, in all her charms."

It seems that the young lady was the daughter of the old gentleman, who with a view to economy, had caused her to assist his clerk in keeping his books; the young couple, thus thrown, nothing loth, into each other's way, made such good use of their time, that the old gentleman on entering the counting room rather unexpectedly in the morning found them keeping tally with their lips instead of their pens; upon which he sent his daughter to reside with her grandmother, at Wethersfield.

She contrived, however, to send to and receive letters from her lover, in which they planned the elopement. How successful it was put in execution, our readers are already aware. They left Hartford so as to get several hours start of the father, who did not reach New York until 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and suspecting that they would put up at the aunt's house, made his way there immediately on arriving in the city. He was however, too late—the young couple had contrived to have the hymenial knot tied in the afternoon of their arrival. We presume this step was taken to avoid the risk incurred in publishing their intention to marry, which mode of procedure is required by the laws of the state of Connecticut. How the affair will terminate we know not, as the parties all left New York for Hartford yesterday afternoon, but as the father was in a double sense, "a day behind the fair," we would advise him to pocket the affront and put the best face that he can on the matter.—*N. Y. Trans.*

A new Member of the Kitchen Cabinet.—William Cobbet, one of the most gifted vagabonds and sturdy villians alive, says in a late number of his Register:—"*Washington was a mere baby compared with Jackson; his deeds shrink into nothing, when placed before those of his present successor.* Wellington! oh gracious God! One day of the real feats of Jackson surpass all the congregated and fabulous performances of the life of Wellington." This is going the entire animal.

"It is said that Mr. Adams has announced his intention of resigning his seat in Congress at the close of the present session."

A letter from Washington on Friday states, that "Mr. McDuffie goes off for good and all to the South on Sunday—he is in bad health and spirits."—*Richmond Enq.*

Casper Hauser—Whose mysterious story and recent death by violence, caused so much interest, would appear by the annexed paragraph, to have entailed destruction too upon his friend, patron, and biographer, the Jurist *Fuerback.*

According to Hanoverian papers, the celebrated German Jurist, Fuerback, who died lately at Frankfort, during a journey undertaken for the benefit of his health, is now generally believed to have been poisoned. He was a kind patron of the unfortunate Casper Hauser, and the most zealous in his endeavour to discover the murderers of that mysterious youth.—*German Paper.*

A young Sea Serpent.—An Eel six feet long and weighing sixty two pounds, was recently caught near Boston.

A Good Wife.—A woman who uniformly makes good coffee, and does not scold, even on washing days, possesses two very important requisites in being a good wife.

The Baltimore Chronicle, of Thursday, says:—"the United States Insurance Company, of this city, have stopped payment yesterday."

Mr. George A. Cook arrived here about 1 o'clock this afternoon, in the stage from Wheeling.—Immediately after he got out of the stage, he discovered that his carpet bag had been cut open, and *five thousand five hundred* dollars taken out. One of the passengers in the stage disappeared soon after it arrived here. This person no doubt committed the robbery, and must still be in or near the city.—*Pittsburg Gazette, May* 3.

CONGRESS.

REMARKS OF MR. CALHOUN,

Delivered in the Senate of the U. S. 6th May, 1834.

ON THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST.

In order to have a clear conception of the nature of the controversy, in which the Senate finds itself involved with the President, it will be necessary to pass in review the events of the last few months, which have led to it, however familiar they may be to the members of this body.

Their history may be very briefly given. It is well known to all, that the act incorporating the Bank of the U. States, made that institution the fiscal agent of the Government; and that, among other provisions, it directed, that the public money should be deposited in its vaults. The same act vested the Secretary of the Treasury with the power of withholding the deposites, and, in the event of withholding them required him to report his reasons to Congress. The late Secretary, on the interference of the President, refused to withhold the deposites, on the ground, that satisfactory reasons could not be assigned for the act, for which the President removed him, and appointed the present incumbent in his place, expressly with a view, that he should perform the act his predecessor had refused to do. He accordingly removed the deposites, and reported his reasons to Congress, and the whole transaction was thus brought up for our approval, or disapproval, entirely by the act of the Executive, without participation or agency on our part; and we were thus placed in a situation in which we were compelled to express our approbation of the transaction, or to shrink from the performance of an important duty. We could not hesitate. The subject was accordingly taken up, and after months of deliberation, in which the whole transaction was fully investigated and considered, and after the opinions of all sides, of the friends, as well as the opponents of the Administration, were fully expressed, the Senate passed a resolution disapproving the reasons of the Secretary. But they were compelled to go farther That resolution covered only a part of the transaction, and that not the most important. The Secretary was but the agent of the President in the transaction. He had been placed in the situation he occupied, expressly with a view, of executing the order of the President, who had openly declared, that he assumed the responsibility, and his declaration was reiterated here in the debate, by those, who are known to speak his sentiments. To omit, under these circumstances, an expression of the opinion of the Senate, in relation to this transaction, viewed as the act of the President, would have been on the part of the Senate, a manifest dereliction of duty.

With this impression the second resolution was adopted. It was drawn up in the most general terms, and with great care, with the view to avoid the expression of opinion, as to the motive of the Executive, and to limit the expression simply to the fact, that in the part he had taken in the transaction, he had assumed powers, neither conferred by the Constitution nor laws, but in derogation of both. It is this resolution, thus forced upon us, and thus cautiously expressed, which has so deeply offended the President; which has called forth his protest; in which he has undertaken to judge of the powers of the Senate; to assign limits in their exercise to which they may, and beyond which they shall not go; to deny their right to pass the resolution, to charge them with usurpation and the violation of law and of the Constitution in adopting it, and finally to interpose between the Senate and their constituents, and virtually to pronounce upon the validity of the votes of some of its members, on the ground that they do not conform with the will of their constituents.

This is a brief statement of the controversy, which presents for inquiry the question, what is the real nature of the issue between the parties—a question of the utmost magnitude, and on the just and full comprehension of which, the wisdom and propriety of our course must mainly depend.

It would be a great mistake to suppose that the issue involves the question, whether the Senate had a right to pass that resolution or not; or what is the nature and character of the resolution, or whether it be correct, in point of fact or principle; or whether it was expedient to adopt it. All these are important questions, but they were fully and deliberately considered, and were finally decided by the Senate in the adoption of the resolution,—finally and irrevocably decided, so that they cannot be opened for reconsideration, and decided on by the will of the body itself, according to the rules of its proceedings, much less on the demand of the President. No; the question is not, whether we had a right to pass the resolution. It is one of a very different character, and of much greater magnitude. It is whether *the President has a right to question our decision*—this is the real question at issue—a question which goes in its consequences to all the powers of the Senate, and which involves in its decision the fact, whether it is a separate and independent branch of the Government; or a mere appendix of the Executive Department. If the President has indeed the right *to question* our opinion; if we are in fact accountable to him, then all that he has done, has been rightfully done—then he would have the right to send us his protest—then he would have the right to judge of our powers, and to assign limits beyond which we should not pass, then he would have the right to deny our authority to pass the resolution, and to accuse us of usurpation and the violation of law, and of the Constitution in its adoption. But if he has not the right; if we are not accountable to him, then all that he has done, has been wrongfully done, and his whole course, from beginning to end, in relation to this matter, would be an open and palpable violation of the constitutional right and privileges of the Senate.

Fortunately, this very important question, which has so direct a bearing on the very existence of the Senate, as a deliberative body, is susceptible of the most certain and unquestionable solution. Under our system, all who exercise power are bound to show, when questioned, by what authority it is exercised. I deny the right of the President to question the *proceedings* of the Senate—utterly deny it; and I call upon his advocates and supporters on this floor to exhibit his authority; to point out the article, the section, and the clause of the Constitution, which contains it—to show, in a word, the *express* grant of the power. None other can fulfil the requirements of the Constitution. I proclaim it as a truth—as an unquestionable truth, of the highest import, and heretofore not sufficiently understood, that the President has no right to exercise any implied or constructive power. I speak upon the authority of the Constitution itself, which, by an express grant, has vested all the implied and constructive powers in Congress, and in Congress alone. Hear what the Constitution says: Congress shall have power "to make all laws, which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers," (those granted to Congress,) "and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof."

Comment is unnecessary—the result is inevitable. The Executive, and I may add, no department, can exercise any power, *without express grant by the Constitution, or by authority of law.* A most noble and wise provision, full of the most important consequences. By it, ours is made, emphatically, a constitutional and legal Government, instead of a Government controlled by the discretion or caprice of those who are appointed to administer and execute its powers. By it, our Government, instead of consisting of three independent, separate, conflicting, and hostile departments, has all its powers blended harmoniously into one, without the danger of conflict, and without destroying the separate and independent existence of the parts. Let us pause for a moment, to contemplate this admirable provision, and the simple, but efficient contrivance, by which these happy results are secured.

It has been often said, that this provision of the Constitution was unnecessary, that it grew out of abundant caution, to remove the possibility of a doubt, as to the existence of implied or constructive powers; and that they would have existed without it, and to the full extent, that they now do.—They who consider this provision in this light, as mere surplusage, do great injustice to the wisdom of those, who formed the Constitution. I shall not deny, that implied or constructive powers would have existed, and to the full extent that they now do, without this provision; but had it been omitted, a most important question would have been left open to controversy. Where would they reside? In each department? Would each have had the right to interpret its own power, and to assume on its own will and responsibility, all the powers necessary to carry into effect those granted to it by the Constitution? What would have been the consequence? Who can doubt, that a state of perpetual and dangerous conflict, between the departments, would be the necessary—the inevitable result, and that the strongest would ultimately absorb all the powers of the other departments? Need I designate which is that strongest? Need I prove, that the Executive, as the armed interpreter, as I said on another occasion, vested with the patronage of the Government, would ultimately become the sole expounder of the Constitution? It was to avoid this dangerous conflict between the departments, and to provide most effectually against the abuses of discretionary or implied powers, that this provision has vested all the implied power in Congress? But it may be asked, are they not liable to abuse in the hands of Congress? Will not the same principle of our nature, which impels one department to encroach upon the other, equally impel Congress to encroach upon the Executive Department? Those who framed the Constitution, clearly foresaw this danger, and have taken measures effectually, to guard against it. With this view, the Constitution has raised the President from being a mere Executive officer, to a participation in the legislative functions of the Government; and has, among other legislative powers, clothed him with that of the veto, mainly with a view, to protect his rights against the encroachment of Congress. In virtue of this important power no bill can become a law till submitted for his consideration. If he approves, it becomes a law, but if he disapproves it is returned to the House in which it originated and cannot become a law unless passed by two-thirds of both Houses; and in order to guard his powers against the encroachment of Congress, through all the avenues by which it can possibly be approached, the Constitution expressly provides, "that every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary," (none other can pass the limits of their respective halls,) "except on a question of adjournment, shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill." These provisions with the patronage of the Executive give ample protection to the powers of the President, against the encroachment of Congress, as experience has abundantly shown.

But here a very important question presents itself, which when properly considered, throws a flood of light on the question under consideration. Why has the Constitution limited the veto power to bills, and to the orders, votes and resolutions, requiring the concurrence of both Houses? Why not also extend it to their separate votes, orders, or resolutions? But one answer can be given.—The object is to protect the independence of the two Houses—to prevent the Executive from interfering with their proceedings, or to have any control over them, as is attempted in this Protest, on the great principle which lies at the foundation of liberty, and without which it cannot be preserved; that deliberative bodies should be left without extraneous control or influence, free to express their opinions and to conduct their proceedings according to their own sense of propriety. And we find accordingly, that the Constitution has not only limited the veto to the cases requiring the concurring votes of the two Houses, but has expressly vested each House with the power of establishing its own rules of proceeding, according to its will and pleasure, without limitation or check. Within these walls then, the Senate is the sole and absolute judge of its own powers; and in the mode of conducting our business, and in determining how, and when, our opinions ought to be expressed, there is no other standard of right or wrong, to which an appeal can be made but the Constitution and the rules of proceedings established under the authority of the Senate itself. And so solicitous is the Constitution to secure to each House a full control over its own proceedings, and the freest and fullest expression of opinion, on all subjects, that even the majesty of the laws are relaxed to ensure a perfect freedom of debate. It is worthy of remark, that the provision of the Constitution, which I have cited in vesting in Congress the implied or constructive powers, is so worded as not to comprehend the discretionary powers of the two Houses, in determining the rules of their proceedings, which of course, places them beyond the interference of Congress itself.

Let us now cast our eyes back, in order that we may comprehend at a single glance, the admirable arrangements by which the harmony of the Government is secured, without impairing the separate existence and independence of the parts. In order to prevent the conflicts, which would have resulted, necessarily, if each department had been left to construe its own powers, all the implied, or constructive powers are vested in Congress; that Congress should not, through its implied powers, encroach upon the Executive Department, (I omit the Judiciary as not belonging to the question,) the President is clothed with the veto power; and that his veto should not interfere with the rights of the two Houses to control their respective proceedings, it is limited to bills, or votes that require the concurrence of the two Houses. It is thus that our walls are interposed to protect the rights, which belong to us, as a separate constituent member of the Government, from the encroachments of the executive power; and it is thus that the power, which is placed in

his hands, as a shield to protect him against the implied or constructive powers of Congress, is prevented from being converted into a sword to attack the rights which are exclusively vested in the two Houses.

Having now established, beyond controversy, that the President has no implied or constructive power —that he has no authority to exercise any right, not expressly granted to him by the Constitution or vested in him by law; and that the Constitution has secured to the Senate the sole right of regulating its own proceedings, free from all interference, the fabric reared by this paper, and which rests upon the opposite basis, pre-supposing the right to the fullest and boldest assumption of discretionary powers, on the part of the President, falls prostrate in the dust.

With these views it will not be expected that I should waste the time of the Senate in examining its contents; but if additional proof were necessary to confirm the truth of my remarks, and to show how strong would have been the tendency to conflict, and how dangerous it would have been to have left the several departments in possession of the right to exercise implied powers at their pleasure, this paper would afford the strongest. In illustration of the correctness of this assertion, I will select two or three of its leading positions which will show, what feeble barriers reason or regard to consistency would be to prevent conflict between the departments, or to protect the legislative from the Executive branch of the Government, and how regardless the President is of consistency or reason, where the object is the advancement of the powers of his department.

In order to prove that the Senate had no right to pass the resolution in question, the President enters into a long disquisition on the nature and character of our Government. He tells us, that it consists of three separate and independent departments—the legislative, executive, and the judicial. That the first is vested in Congress, the second in the President, and the last in the courts, with a few exceptions, which he enumerates. He also informs us, that these departments are coequal, and that neither has the right to coerce or control the other; and then concludes, that the Senate had no right to pass the resolution in question.

It is not my intention to inquire, whether the view of the Government, which the President has presented, be, or be not correct; but if it were, it would not be difficult to show, that his conception, that they are coequal, and that neither has a right to coerce or control the other, taken in the ordinary acceptation of these terms, would deprive the Senate of all its judicial powers, and much of its legislative. I will assume that his views are correct—and that as coequal departments, neither has the right to interfere with the other, and what follows? If we have no right to disapprove of his conduct, he surely has none, on his own principle, to disapprove of ours. It would seem impossible that so obvious and necessary a consequence could be overlooked; yet so blind is ambition in pursuit of power—so regardless of reason or consistency, that the President, while he denies to us the right to interfere with him, or to question his acts, does not hesitate to charge the Senate, directly and repeatedly, with usurpation and a violation of the laws and of the Constitution.

The advocates of the President could not but feel the glaring inconsistency and absurdity of his course, and in order to reconcile his conduct with the principles that he had laid down, asserted, in the discussion, that he sent his protest, not as President of the United States, but in his individual character, as Andrew Jackson. We may assert any thing—that black is white, or that white is black. Every page—every line of this paper, contradicts the assertion. He throughout speaks in his official character, as President of the United States, and regards the supposed injury that has been done him, as an injury to him, not in his private, but in his official character. But the explanation only removes the difficulty, one step further back. I would ask, what right has the President of the U. States to divest himself of his official character, in a question between him and this body, touching his official conduct? Where is his authority to descend from his high station, in order to defend himself, as a mere private individual, in what relates to him, in his public character?

But, the part of this paper, which is the most characteristic—that which lets us into the real nature and character of this movement, is the source from which the President derives the right to interfere with our proceedings. He does not even pretend to derive it from any power vested in him by the Constitution, express or implied. He knew that such an attempt would be utterly hopeless, and accordingly, instead of a question of right, he makes it a question of duty; and thus inverts the order of things, referring his rights to his duties, instead of his duties to his rights; and forgetting, that rights always precede duties, and are in fact but the obligations, which they impose, and, of course, that they do not confer power, but impose obedience—obedience in his case to the Constitution and the laws in the discharge of his official duties. The opposite view—that on which he acts, and which would give to the President, a right to assume whatever duty he might choose and to convert such duties into powers, would if admitted, render him as absolute as the Autocrat of all the Russias. Taking this erroneous view of his powers, he could be at little loss to justify his conduct—to justify did I say? He takes higher, far higher ground: he makes his interference a matter of obligation; of solemn obligation, imperious necessity—the tyrant's plea. He tells us, that it was due to his station, to public opinion, to proper self respect, to the obligation imposed by his constitutional oath, his duty to see the laws faithfully executed, his responsibility as the head of the Executive Department, and to his obligation to the American people, as their immediate representative, to interpose his authority against the usurpations of the Senate. Infatuated man! blinded by ambition—intoxicated by flattery and vanity! Who, that is the least acquainted with the human heart,—who that is conversant with the page of history, does not see, under all this, the workings of a dark, lawless and insatiable ambition, which, if not arrested, will finally impel him to his own, or his country's ruin?

It would be a great mistake to suppose that this protest is the termination of his hostility against the Senate. It is but the commencement—it is the proclamation in which he makes known his will to the Senate, claims their obedience and admonishes them of their danger, should they refuse to repeal their ordinance—no, not ordinance—their resolution. I am hurried away by the recollection of the events of the last session. The hostilities then and now waged are the same in their nature, character, and principle; differing only in their objects and the parties. Then it was directed against a sovereign member of this confederacy—now against the Senate. Then the Senate was associated with the Executive, as its ally—now it is the object of his attack. I repeat; hostilities will be prosecuted against us unless we repeal our resolutions, to effect which, is the object of sending us this protest; for, disguise it as we will, to receive this protest and to enter it upon our journals would be a virtual repeal—a surrender of our rights, and an acknowledgment of his superiority, and in that light it would be considered by the country and the world—by the present and future generations.

Should we repeal our resolutions by receiving and entering the protest on the journals, we no doubt will be taken into favor and our past offences be forgiven; but if not, we may expect that the war message (unless indeed the public indignation should arrest it) will follow in due time, of which the protest contains many indications, not to be misunderstood.

It is impossible for the most careless observer to read this paper, without being struck with the extreme solicitude which the President evinces to place himself in a position between the Senate and the people. He tells us again and again—with the greatest emphasis, that he is the immediate representative of the American people. He the immediate representative of the American people? I thought the President professed to be a State Right's man, placed at the head of the State Right's party; that he believed that the people of these States were united in a constitutional compact, as forming distinct and sovereign communities; and that no such community or people, as the American people, taken in the aggregate, existed. I had supposed that he was the President of the United States, the only title by which he is legally and constitutionally known; and that the American people are not represented in a single department of the Government; no, not even in the other House which represents the people of the several States, as distinct from the people in the aggregate, as was solemnly determined at the very commencement of the Government, under the immediate authority of Washington himself. Such, I had supposed, was the established political creed of the party at the head of which he professed to be, and yet he claims to be not only the representative, but the immediate representative of the American people. What effrontery! What boldness of assertion!—The *immediate* representative! Why, he never received a vote from the American people. He was elected by electors elected either by the people of the States or by their legislatures, and of course is at least as far removed from the people as the members of this body, who are elected by legislatures, chosen by the people, and who, if the truth must be told, more fully and perfectly represent the people of these States than the electoral colleges, since the introduction of national conventions, composed of office holders and aspirants, under whose auspices the presidential candidate of the dominant party is selected, and who, instead of the real voice of the people, utter that of a mercenary corps, with interests directly hostile to them.

But why all this solicitude on the part of the President to place himself near to the people, and to push us off to the greatest distance? Why this solicitude to make himself their sole representative, their only guardian and protector, their only friend and supporter? The object cannot be mistaken. It is preparatory to farther hostilities—to an appeal to the people; and is intended to prepare the way in order to transmit to them his declaration of war against the Senate, with a view to enlist them as his allies in the war, which he contemplates waging against this branch of the Government. If any one doubts his intention, let him cast his eyes over the contents of this paper, and mark with what anxiety he seeks to place himself in an attitude hostile to the Senate, how he has converted a simple expression of opinion into an accusation—a charge of guilt—a denunciation of his conduct—an impeachment, in which he represents himself as having been tried and condemned without hearing or investigation. The President is an old tactician, and understands well the advantage of carrying on a defensive war with offensive operations, in which the assailed assaults the assailant; and his object is to gain a position so commanding in the prosecution of hostilities which he meditates.

Having secured this important position, as he supposed, he next endeavors to excite the sympathy of the people, whom he seeks to make his allies in the contest. He tells them of his wounds —wounds received in the war of the Revolution—of his patriotism; of his disinterestedness; of his freedom from avarice or ambition; of his advanced age, and finally, of his religion; of his indifference to the affairs of this life, and of his solicitude about that which is to come. Can we mistake the object? Who does not see what is intended? Let us bring under a single glance the facts of the case. He first seized upon the public money, took it from the custody of the law, and placed it in his own possession, as much so as if placed in his own pocket —The Senate disapproves of the act, and opposes the only obstacle, that prevents him from becoming completely master of the public treasury. To crush the resistance which they interpose to his will, he seeks a quarrel with them; and, with that view, seizes on the resolution in question, as the pretext. He sends us a protest against it, in which he resorts to every art to enlist the feelings of the people on his side, preparatory to a direct appeal to them, with the view to engage them as allies in the war, which he intends to carry on against the Senate, till they submit to his authority. He has proclaimed in advance, that the right to interfere, involves the right to make that interference *effectual*. To make it so, force only is wanting. Give him an adequate force, and a speedy termination would be put to the controversy.

Since then hostilities are intended, it is time that we should deliberate how we ought to act; how the assaults upon our constitutional rights and privileges ought to be met. If we consult, what is due to the wisdom and dignity of the Senate, there is but one mode: meet it at the threshhold. Encroachments are most easily resisted at the commencement. It is at the extreme point—on the frontier, that in a contest of this description, the assailant is the weakest, and the assailed the strongest. It is there that the purpose of the usurper is the most feeble, and the indignation of those whose rights are encroached upon, the strongest. Permit the frontier of our rights to be passed, and let the question be, not resistance to usurpation, but at what point we shall resist, and the conquest will be more than half achieved. I, at least, said Mr. Calhoun, will act on these principles. I shall take my stand at the door of the Senate, if I should stand there alone. I deny the right of the President to send us his protest. I deny his right to question, within this chamber, our opinions, in any case, or in reference to any subject whatever.—He has no right to enter here in hostile array.—These walls separate us. Beyond this he has his veto to protect his rights against aggressions from us; but within, our authority is above his interference or control.

Entertaining these views, I for one, cannot agree to receive the protest. But it is said, that the Senate never has yet refused to receive a message from the President. In reply, I answer, that it has never yet agreed to receive a protest from him; and I, at least, shall not contribute by my vote to establish the first precedent of the kind. With these impressions, although I agree to the resolutions offered by the Senator from Mississippi, (Mr. POINDEXTER) as modified, a sense of duty will compel me to go farther, and to add, at the proper time, two additional resolutions; one affirming, that the President has no right to protest against our proceedings, and the other refusing to receive this, his protest.

I have now said all that I intend in reference to the question at issue between the Senate and the President; and will conclude by a few remarks addressed more directly to the Senate itself.

Of all the surprising events, said Mr. C. in these surprising times, none has astonished me more, than that there should be any division of opinion, even the slightest, as to the *right* of the Senate, to pass the resolution which has been seized on as the pretext, to send us this protest. Before the commencement of the discussion, I would not have believed, that there was a single individual, in our country, the least conversant with parliamentary proceedings, who entertained any doubt of the right of any free and deliberative body, fully and freely to discuss and express their opinion on all subjects, relating to the public interests, whether in reference to men or measures; or whether in approbation or disapprobation. I venture the assertion, that such a right has never been questioned before in this country; either here or in the state legislature, or in Great Britain, for the last century; by any party, whig or tory. Nor is my astonishment diminished by the distinction, which has been attempted to be taken, between the expression of an opinion, in reference to the conduct of public officers, intended to terminate in some legislative act, and those, not so intended—a distinction, without example or precedent, and without principle or reason. Nor am I less surprised, that it should be gravely asserted, as it has been in debate, that the resolution in question, was not intended to terminate in some ulterior legislative measure. How this impression was made, or could be ventured to be expressed, I am at a loss to conceive, as it was openly avowed, and fully understood, that we only waited for the proper moment to carry the resolution into effect, by giving it the form of a joint act of both Houses. Nor is the attempt to limit our legislative functions by our judicial, in reference to the resolutions, less extraordinary. I had supposed, that our judicial were in addition to our legislative functions, and not in diminution; and that we possess to the full extent, without limitation or subtraction, all the legislative powers possessed by the House of Representatives, with a single exception, as provided in the Constitution. Were it possible to raise a rational doubt on the subject, the example of the English parliament would clearly prove, that our judicial functions impose no restrictions on our legislative. It is well known that the House of Lords, like the Senate, possess the power of trying impeachments, and I venture to assert, that in the long course of time, in which it has exercised this power, not a single case can be pointed out, in which it was supposed, that its judicial functions were diminished in any degree by its legislative; and when we reflect, that this portion of our Constitution is borrowed from the British, their example must be considered as decisive, as to the point under consideration.

But let us reflect a moment to what extent we must necessarily be carried, if we once admit the principle. If the Senate has no right in consequence of their judicial functions, to express an opinion by vote or resolution, in reference to the legality or illegality of the acts of public functionaries, they have no right to express such opinion individually in debate, as the objection, if it exists at all, goes to the expression of an opinion by individuals as well as by the body. He who has made up an opinion and avowed it in debate, would be as much disqualified to perform his judicial functions, as a judge on a trial of impeachment, as if he had expressed it by a vote; and of course, whatever restrictions the judicial functions of the Senate may be supposed to impose, would be restrictions on the liberty of discussion, as well as that of voting; and consequently destroy the freedom of debate secured to us by the Constitution.

I am indeed, (said Mr. C.) amazed, that so great a misconception of the essential powers of a deliberate body should be formed, as to deny to a legislative assembly, the right to express its opinions on all subjects of a public nature, freely, fully and without restriction or limitation. It inherently belongs to the law making power—the power to make, repeal and to modify the laws—to deliberate upon the state of the union—to ascertain its actual condition—the causes of existing disorders—to determine whether they originated in the laws, or in their execution, and to devise the proper remedy. What sort of a legislative body would it be, that had no right to pronounce an opinion, whether a law was or was not in conformity to the Constitution; and whether it had or had not been violated by those appointed to administer the laws? What could be imagined more absurd? and yet; if the principles contended for be correct, such would be the character of the Senate. We would have no right to pronounce a law unconstitutional, or to assert that it had been violated, lest it should disqualify us from performing our judicial functions.

There seems to be (said Mr. C.) a great misconception in reference to the real motive and character of the legislative and executive functions. The former is in its nature deliberative, and involves, necessarily, free discussion and a full expression of opinion on all subjects of public interest. The latter is essentially the power of executing, and has no power of deliberation beyond ascertaining the meaning of the law and carrying its enactments into execution; and even within this limited sphere, its constructions of its powers are formed under responsibility, not only to public opinion, but also to the Legislative Department of the Government.

But wherever the Executive is vested with any portion of Legislative functions, so essentially do those functions involve the right of deliberation, and a full and free expression of opinion, that they transfer with them, to the Executive, the right of freely expressing his opinions on all subjects connected with such functions. Thus the President of the U. States, who is vested by the Constitution with the right of communicating to Congress information on the state of the Union; of recommending to its consideration such measures as, in his opinion, the public interests may require; to approve of its acts; and to ratify treaties, which have received the consent of the Senate; has, in the performance of all these high legislative functions, a right to express his opinion as to the nature, and character, and constitutionality of all the measures, the consideration of which may be involved the performance of these duties—a right which the present Chief Magistrate has, on all occasions, freely exercised, as we have witnessed this session, both in his annual message, and the one announcing his veto on the land bill. In the former he pronounced the U. S. Bank to be unconstitutional, and has, of course, according to his own principle, impeached the conduct of Washington and Madison, (the former of whom signed the charter of the first bank, and the latter of the present,) and all of the members of both Houses of Congress, who voted for the act incorporating them.

I am mortified, (said Mr. Calhoun,) that in this country, boasting of its Anglo Saxon descent, that any one of respectable standing, much less the President of the United States, should be found to entertain principles leading to such monstrous results; and I can scarcely believe myself to be breathing the air of our country, and to be within the walls of this Senate chamber, when I hear such doctrines vindicated. It is proof of the wonderful degeneracy of the times—of a total loss of the true conceptions of constitutional liberty.—But, in the midst of this degeneracy, I perceive the symptoms of regeneration. It is not my wish to touch on the party designations that have recently obtained, and which have been introduced in the debate, on this occasion. I, however, cannot but remark, that the revival of the party names of the revolution, after they had so long slumbered, is not without a meaning—not without an indication of a return to those principles, which lie at the foundation of our liberty.

Gentlemen ought to reflect that the extensive and sudden revival of these names could not be without some adequate cause. Names are not to be taken or given at pleasure: there must be something to cause their application to adhere. If I remember rightly, it was Augustus, in all the plenitude of his power, who said that he found it impossible to introduce a new word. What, then, is that something? What is there in the meaning of Whig and Tory, and what in the character of times, which has caused their sudden revival, as party designations, at this time? I take it, that the very essence of toryism—that which constitutes a tory, is to sustain prerogative against privilege—to support the executive against the legislative department of the Government, and to lean to the side of power against the side of liberty; while the whig is, in all these particulars, of the very opposite principles. These are the leading characteristics of the respective parties, whig and tory, and run through their application in all the variety of circumstances in which they have been applied, either in this country, or Great Britain. Their sudden revival and application at this time, ought to admonish my old friends, who are now on the side of the administration, that there is something in the times—something in the existing struggle between the parties, and in the principles and doctrines advocated by those in power, which has caused so sudden a revival, and such extensive application of the terms. I have not contributed to their introduction, nor am I desirous of seeing them applied; but I must say to those, who are interested that they should not be, that nothing but their reversing their course can possibly prevent their application. They owe it to themselves—they owe it to the Chief Magistrate, whom they support, (who, at least, is venerable for his years,) as the head of their party, that they should halt in their support of despotic and slavish doctrines, which we hear daily advanced, before a return of the reviving spirit of liberty shall overwhelm them, with those who are leading them, to their ruin.

I can speak, (said Mr. Calhoun,) with impartiality. As far as I am concerned, I wish no change of party designations—I am content with that which designates those with whom I act. It is, I admit, not very popular, but is at least an honest and a patriotic name. It is synonymous to resistance to usurpation—usurpation, come from what quarter and under what shape it may; whether it be that from this Government on the rights of the States, or the Executive on the Legislative Department.

The Washington Correspondent of the York American gives the following account of a late debate in the House of Representatives, in which one of the North Carolina Jackson members figured not very successfully:

"A southern member, Mr. Bynum, took occasion to wax warm—in reply to some pithy observations of Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, and came out with what he considered was a high eulogium on the President, for his course since he came into power. Did he not, he asked, keep the pledges which he made to the South, which were, as stated by him, "to put down the system of Internal Improvement, the Tariff, and the Bank of the United States' Mr. Bynum complained that the President and the majority in the House, should be harrassed as they had been, by the minority, and went on with much of the slavish doctrine, that all opposition should give way to the will of the majority. Mr. Lincoln made some pertinent remarks, and Mr. Chilton rose to put some inquiries to the Southron, and made sound statements, which must—for they were not denied, nor explained, nor attempted to be explained—and which *will* open the eyes of those who, however they have been brought to the sad conviction of General Jackson's unfitness for that station to which their blind partiality had elevated him, they will be forced to acknowledge, that his character, the last virtue for which he got credit, for honesty of intention, has little to sustain it. Mr. C. said as this was the first time he had heard such pledges were made to the South, he had heard them with astonishment; for they were as opposite to pledges made by Gen. Jackson to other sections—the West particularly—as the splendor of midday was to the gloom of midnight. He appealed to every member from the West, if his elevation was not supported by them under the expectation that he was pledged to a contrary course: pledged in fact to sustain Internal Improvements and the Tariff policy? (The Bank of the United States at that time was not alluded to.) The enemies of Gen. Jackson made these very charges to prevent his elevation, which it was now admitted for the first time was the course he was pledged to pursue. When these charges were bruited, the Legislature of Indiana determined to be satisfied on this subject, before they would come out on his side. They passed resolutions instructing the Governor of that State to learn his sentiments explicitly on these important subjects. The Gov. of that State (Ray) did open such a correspondence with him, stating that he was denounced in the West as an enemy to a protective policy, to the Tariff, and to the system of Internal Improvements. His answer to this was, *a denial of the facts*. The Governor, Mr. C. said, called on him to disavow it. Gen. Jackson referred him for confirmation of his assertion to his votes whilst in the Senate of the United States. In that session, he had voted for an appropriation or subscription to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. This was on record, and this showed, continued Mr. C., with the votes, that at that time his views were even *ultra* on this subject. So much for that; and did it not conflict with the pledge to the South? So much duped, however, were the Western people, that as it appeared, they supported him, and until their eyes were opened by his Veto on the Maysville road bill, they could not give credit to the statements that he had deceived them. The House listened to all this with so much attention, that Mr. Boon of Indiana, who has earned the *soubriquet* of "motion maker," wincing under it, called Mr. C. to order, for making inquiries as to General Jackson's pledges. The Chair happened to be filled—Jackson-man although he be—by one who would blush to act partially, Mr. WAYNE, and he decided that it was in order to reply to the statement on this subject. Mr. Chilton continued, and said that as to the Tariff, General Jackson had referred to the records of the Senate to testify for him, and what did they find there? Why, a vote on the woollens bill, which, when examined into would be found to contain principles infinitely more obnoxious to the South, than any thing that was in the Tariff of 1828. But this was not all—he said, "that his votes were evidence of his political faith," and thus, having shown that his faith on both these subjects was as strong as that of HENRY CLAY, he now asked the member from N. C. to state when, where and how, public or private, the pledges, stated to be made and redeemed to the South, were made? What was the conduct or reply to this? Mr. Bynum would not answer. Mr. Harper of N. H. moved the previous question! But this was altogether so barefaced and shameless a mode of treating the subject, that the expression of indignation was strong enough to be felt. The resolution was withdrawn. No reply, however, to these statements was ventured.

The Correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says.—

"Mr. Bynum, of North Carolina, a roaring collar man, ranted and foamed at the opposition for having the assurance to question the propriety of Gen. Jackson's conduct. He declared explicitly and repeatedly, that Gen. Jackson owed no responsibility either to the Senate or House of Representatives! This is now the open, undisguised doctrine of true followers of Jackson. Mr. B. said also, that the only responsibility Jackson owed, was to the "great body of the American people." These were his very words, and it appears lately that the thick and thin advocates of Executive despotism, have all struck up the same note; from which, I strongly expect, that we are shortly to have a proclamation from the President, calling upon the people in some shape to rally under his Banner, and to aid him in his war on the Senate, the Constitution, and the Laws.

Blanks for sale here.

Robbery of the Mechanics and Traders Bank of New Orleans.—A reward of $2000 is offered by an advertisement in the New Orleans papers, for the apprehension of Simeon Martin, who ran away on the 20th inst. with funds belonging to the above bank, said to amount to *twenty thousand dollars*. Martin is described as aged about 23 years, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark hair and complexion and has an uncommon fine appearance. The New Orleans Bulletin, of the 23d inst. contains the following paragraph, which shows that the loss is considerably less than stated in the advertisement.

We have made inquiry in relation to the recent depredations committed on the Mechanics and Traders Bank of this city, and are happy to have it in our power to state that the loss to be eventually sustained by the institution will be but comparatively slight—not more than seven or eight thousand dollars at the end. From the active and prompt measures adopted by the direction and the friends of the Bank, it is confidently expected that Simeon Martin, the absconding clerk, will be, if he has not already been, apprehended.

Governor of Connecticut.—The election of Governor of Connecticut, took place on the 7th by a joint ballot of both houses of the Legislature. The result was as follows:

For Samuel A. Foote, Whig,	154
H. W. Edwards, Tory,	70
Majority for Foote,	84

Who is in consequence the constitutional and Whig Governor of the State.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

ANOTHER WHIG TRIUMPH!

Extract of a letter dated Syracuse, May 6, 1834.

DEAR SIR—Our charter election has just terminated. The WHIGS ARE TRIUMPHANT! Our whole ticket is elected by the unprecedented majority of 175! We had anticipated no opposition. To-day however, the Tories made a vigorous rally with a ticket composed, with two exceptions only, of *thorough Whigs*. The device produced no division, and the result covers its projectors with shame and disgrace. Add this to the thousand evidences which you already have, that the West is awake to its duty. We have just heard from Auburn—Whigs successful, by 75 majority. Respectfully, &c.

STILL ANOTHER WHIG TRIUMPH!—The Auburn Charter Election was held on Monday. The lines were strictly drawn, and each party exerted its full strength. The contest resulted in the success of the entire WHIG TICKET by a majority of 68.—The triumph was celebrated with all the demonstrations of joy which are experienced by a people who have overthrown their oppressors. Auburn has heretofore been the seat of a Sub-Albany Regency. She is now

"The loveliest Village of the dale."

From the Philadelphia Commercial Herald.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM READING.—*A complete prostration of Jacksonism in Berks.*—A correspondent writes under date of the 5th instant, from Reading, thus—"Our charter election for Burgesses and Council, took place to-day, and that upon the *avowed principle* of Jackson and Anti-Jackson. Our opponents went to work like men who had every thing to lose; we, as if we had our laws, our home, and children to contend for. The struggle was one of desperation; but we beat them down at *every point*, and ☞ GAINED THE ENTIRE TICKET.

"Thus have the mighty fallen!! Jacksonism: and every other *ism*, that was ever attached to the hickory clubs, are *prostrated*. Jackson men stand aghast! After the victory was won by us, it was asked, 'where are the A's and the B's, and so on to the Z's?' ☞ All gone over, was the reply, to the constitutional party."

The Charter Election of the City of Albany, which took place on Tuesday last, resulted in the complete rout of the Regency candidates by the Whigs, who carried every Ward in the City, obtaining an aggregate majority of five hundred and sixty-five votes. The following, extracted from a column or two of such matter, published by the Argus on the morning of the Election, will serve to show of how great consequence that election was deemed by the Administration party, and how signal, therefore, is their defeat:

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS, MAY 6.

The Election—this day—although comparatively unimportant, has become one of much interest by the consequences which will be ascribed to it, and by *the test which it will afford* of the accuracy of the respective statements which have been sent to Washington by the friends and opponents of the Administration.

The great principles which have become indirectly involved in this contest, &c. &c. present considerations which will urge every friend of the Administration to the vigilant and full discharge of his duty on this occasion.

Economy! Economy!—Our readers will look at the following balance of TWENTY MILLIONS against the five years of the Jackson administration compared with the five years preceding. Here are the figures for it:

Gen. Jackson's five years,	$80,762,078 23
Five previous years,	60,332,058 15
Balance against Gen. Jackson,	$20,430,020 08

This account does not include a cent of the National Debt. As another proof of the FINANCIAL TALENTS of Kendall and Van Buren, we must bear in mind that at the time they were paying off the Three Per Cents. of the National Debt, they were hiring money to a large amount to prop up the rotten affairs of the Post Office! Hurrah for Jackson and Reform!—*Boston Atlas.*

The Fruits of the Experiment.—We have it from undoubted authority, that after 12 o'clock this day, when two new ships are to be launched, there will not be on the stocks in any ship yard in New York, a single vessel of any sort building.—*N. Y. American.*

A Sham.—Our news collector tells us, that about 12 o'clock to-day, a young and well dressed man on the Battery was seen to apply a pistol to his side, fire it, and fall. Persons ran to his assistance—he was apparently dead, but on examination it was found that *no ball had penetrated the side*, which was only scorched, together with the vest and shirt, by the powder. There was no ball probably in the pistol. The party was removed, quite sensible, conscious and unscathed, though not unscared, to a carriage—and so the matter ended.

New York American.

Rhode Island renouncing Jacksonism.—A special session of the Rhode Island Legislature, just elected, having been convened by Gov. Francis, in order to support the State Senators who failed of their election by that body.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.

In General Assembly, May session, A. D.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, the removal of the Public money from the Bank of the United States, in violation of the law and contract it was required to be deposited, was a measure unwarranted, ill-advised, and injurious to the public interest.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, the public interest requires, that the deposites of the money of the United States, hereafter and in future be made in the Bank of the United States and its Branches;" and that the said Bank be allowed to perform its duties to the United States, as enjoined by its charter, viz:—"To give the necessary facilities for transferring the public funds from place to place, within the United States or the Territories thereof, and to distribute the payment of the public creditors, without charge, commission, or claiming allowance on account of difference of exchange, and to act as the fiscal agents of several and respective duties of Commissioners of Loans for the several States."

Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly, a National Bank is necessary to the exigencies of the Government; necessary to the maintenance of a sound, uniform and permanent national currency; to the maintenance of the general credit and confidence; and to the accommodation of the internal and foreign trade and business of the country.

Resolved, That to guard against future derangements of the National Currency, to prevent the evils always be experienced and practised by the closing of the concerns of one great National Bank and opening of another; and to avoid the evils and derangements in business, which have been always practised upon such occasions, it is the opinion of this General Assembly, that the greatest possible stability ought to be given to the Bank, established as a National Institution for fiscal uses and purposes.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

On motion, the question on the Resolutions was taken by sections, and passed in the following votes: 1st resolution, 18 majority; 2d do. 18 maj.; 3d do. 16 maj.; 4th do. 28 maj.; and the 5th resolution unanimously—and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House then adjourned.

At the term of Iredell Superior Court held during this week, Judge Strange presiding;—John McIntosh was convicted of stealing Whiskey, and sentenced to receive ten lashes on his bare back.—*Whiskey went clear.* The proof was, that after carrying off half a gallon of spirits in a bag, he went to a neighbor woman's house—got gloriously drunk,) walked into a bed room and laid down with the *keg in his arms* and fell asleep.—*Carolina Watchman.*

Wake Forest Institute.—We learn that the Manual Labor School, in this vicinity, established by the Baptists, has opened under promising auspices. There are already 39 Students, and others are waiting to enter as soon as preparation is made for their reception. Our informant states that the pupils appear healthy and cheerful, and when the signal is given, repair with alacrity to their labor. They have in cultivation this season, about 70 Acres in Corn, 12 in Rye, 25 in Oats, 8 in Potatoes, &c.—the whole in remarkably fine order.—*Ral. Reg.*

The following is an extract of a letter from Washington, dated 9th instant, to the morning's *Inquirer:*

"The *President's horses* took the usual course yesterday, and the day before. The Hero, as Bynum called him to day, was not yesterday, and it is said that he has taken the spirit from the circumstance of taking the rear. He thinks it a favourable omen of his success in the Senate. The horses were entered in as Jackson longing to Major Donelson.

Eccentricity.—Sir John Price was extremely eccentric; he married three wives, and kept the two first after their decease embalmed; placing them in his chamber, one on each side of his bed. The third lady refused him the honor of her hand till he had removed the dead rivals and interred them.

Col. Crockett.—As Col. Crockett was proceeding from the steam-boat to his lodgings at the American Hotel in Broadway, he was accompanied by a crowd of citizens, a negro popped his head out of a third story window and with a most sarcastic look exclaimed "Hoo, Hok, massa Crockett! I guess you better stay to Washington and help back de debts." It is said the Colonel turned eyes towards him and gave one of his most riproarious grins which completely tore the hair from off the poor negro's head.

Matthew Carey, speaking of his marriage, says—"My wife was about ten years younger than myself. She was industrious, prudent and economical, and well calculated to save whatever I made. She had a large fund of good sense. We early formed a determination to indulge in no unnecessary expense, and to mount the ladder so slowly as to run no risk of descent. Happy, thrice happy were we to be for thousands and tens of thousands, if we had adopted and persevered in this saving course. Scenes of masses of misery would it not prevent! Some may be formed of the fidelity with which we observed this rule, when I did business to the amount of forty or fifty thousand dollars per annum. I visited for four or five years about changing my for a one horse four wheel carriage—and how long about purchasing a carriage and pair. I during the whole period of our marriage, I, as far as I recollect, entered a tavern except on jury or arbitration, or to see a customer. In public, or on my travels—never in a single for the purpose of *drinking*.

It would make the venerable old gentleman, Mr. Carey, stare, if he could witness for a the boldness which young married men, old married men, young and old unmarried men, and even boys that would be men, march to taverns and coffee houses in broad day light, for the liquor, eat oysters at 75 cents per play ten pins, &c. and play the mischief to extent you can imagine, here in Cincinnati. scarcely any of our people here seem to have least wish 'to go up the ladder' either slow fast. Their perpetual propensity appears to have something *going down* all the time to of eating and drinking.—*Cincinnati Chron.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1834.

☞At the solicitation of a number of citizens of the Town of Fayetteville, THOMAS HYBART, Esq. has consented to serve, if elected, as a member of the House of Commons, in the next Legislature of this State.

Extraordinary Weather.—On Saturday morning last, the 17th of May, we had a considerable *white frost*. We presume there never was a similar occurrence in this latitude so late a period of the Spring. Severe frost was experienced on the 1st and 2d days of May 1827, which is as late as any of which we have a recollection.

Kidnapping.—On Thursday last, a free boy of color, named Josiah Lomax, was enticed from the house of his parents, near this place, by an unknown white man, well dressed, of genteel appearance, and riding a small bay horse, with new Saddle and Bridle. In the absence of the boy's father, a woman told the mother that he had hired the boy from her husband, and that he lived in this county. She thereupon permitted the boy to take away the boy. He has since been heard of in Richmond County, near Laurel Hill, about 45 miles S. West of this place, where he had offered the boy for sale, having refused to sign a bill of sale, or to permit any conversation with the boy. Handbills having been forwarded in all directions on Friday morning, it is hoped that the villain will ere this been taken up.

We learn that before the above occurrence, an unsuccessful attempt was made to carry off a boy from another family.

Mr. Calhoun's Speech.—We have inserted in this paper the whole of Mr. Calhoun's splendid speech in opposition to the reception of the President's Protest. It is decidedly the most interesting speech on the subject which has come under our notice. It goes directly to the question, and without any attempt at ornament, or any effort to excite the feelings, it combats with giant force the absurd and dangerous doctrines of that paper. We commend it to the attentive study of our readers.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, a bill has passed, granting a township of Land to the Polish patriots who have recently emigrated to this country.

The principal topic in the Senate, has been the President's message in relation to the removal of the U. S. Bank to surrender the Public Books.

The President has communicated copies of Treaties concluded with Russia and the two Sicilies.

In the House of Representatives, the several Appropriation Bills are still under consideration. An important amendment has been made, reducing the salaries, fees &c. of Custom House Officers. It provides that no salaries shall be reduced 25 per cent. and that no Collector shall receive more than $5,000, no Surveyor or Inspector more than $3,500, and no others more than 2,000. It was passed by a vote of 85 to 72.

A resolution offered by Mr. Selden of New York, providing for the appointment of a Committee of one member from each State, to consider and report, in form of a bill, "a plan for a safe and uniform currency under authority of the United States," was rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Another Presentment.—The Grand Jury of Iredell County have presented General Jackson, on account of the removal of the deposites, the Protest, &c. They instruct Mr. Williams, their Representative in Congress, to vote for the restoration of the Deposites, and re-charter of the Bank. The presentment is signed by 17 out of 18 members of the Grand Jury.

The Federal Court for the District of North Carolina met in Raleigh on Monday the 12th inst.—Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Potter presiding. There was very little before it, the only criminal case being the United States vs. James Bruce, for robbing the mail at Milton. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four years imprisonment.

Reform.—The Navy Agent at Boston has paid $210 96, out of the public funds, for refreshments furnished while the President and Vice President were on a visit to that city last summer, during the docking of the frigate Constitution. In the South, such a feast would have been paid for out of the pockets of those who gave it. But they understand such things better at Boston.

One of the galleries of the Roman Catholic Church at New Haven, Con. gave way on Sunday whilst filled with people attending its consecration. Seven persons were manned, of whom one was killed.

Governor Swain, who has been absent on a visit to his former residence in Buncombe county, returned to the City, in good health, on Saturday.—*Ral. Reg.*

At the recent session of the Orange Presbytery, held in Newbern, Dr. *Wm. A. Shaw*, of this City, was licenced to preach.—*Ib.*

The War upon the Senate.—The following Notice is copied from the Baltimore Republican (Administration organ) of Monday last:

"ATTENTION!!!—Those Young Men of Baltimore, who are willing to pledge life, fortune, and sacred honor, in support of their patriotic Chief Magistrate, against the lawless course of a corrupt Senate, are requested to assemble on *this Monday Evening next*, the 15th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at the Columbian Gardens. The object of the meeting will be explained, in an address from a friend to the cause of *equal rights and universal suffrage*.

Cape Fear, Yadkin, and Pee Dee Rail Road.—The work of this enterprise was begun on the 13th inst., at this place, with the observance of the usual ceremonies on the commencement of all great and interesting public undertakings.

We were more than gratified at the deep interest manifested by the citizens generally, of this community. The animation which the occasion produced upon the crowded multitude, was apparent. Each countenance bore the glow of joy and gladness.

A procession, composed of the citizens of the Town and Country; the Members and Officers of the civil authority of the corporation; the Teachers and Students of the Ravenscroft and Donaldson Academies; the several Military Companies; and the President and Directors of the Rail Road Company, was formed in Gillespie street in the forenoon, and thence, in regular order marched to the designated point of commencement, on the summit of the bank of the Cape Fear, a short distance below the Clarendon Bridge, where James Seawell, Esq. the President of the Rail Road Company, delivered to the audience an address—after which the operations of the work were commenced by Mr. S., who, after a short exhortation, calling upon his fellow citizens to follow the example, cast upon the work the first spade of earth, which was repeated with the hum of satisfaction by all. The ceremonies were closed by the discharge of cannon from Capt. McLeran's Company of Light Artillery, and responded to by a salute from the Steamer Henrietta, (Capt. Rush,) then lying on the river.

Mr. Seawell having been solicited to do so, has politely furnished us with a copy of his Address on the occasion, which we annex.

MR. SEAWELL'S ADDRESS.

We are assembled, fellow-citizens, for the purpose of commencing a work, the first of its kind, of any magnitude, in the State. The occasion, it is believed, affords an appropriate opportunity for the introduction of a few remarks illustrative of the importance of the enterprise.

Every man of observation must be sensible, that North Carolina, blessed as she is with a fertile soil, a salubrious climate, and a hardy and industrious population, is nevertheless far, very far, from being in a prosperous condition. The mortifying truth is too apparent, that notwithstanding all the advantages which a beneficent Providence hath bestowed upon her as a State, she is stationary, if not retrograding, in all that makes a community great and useful.

In vain do her sons look around them, to see the monuments of her pride and glory. Where are her commercial depots for the reception of the products of her extensive regions of back country?—Where her seats of learning? Where those means of easy intercommunication between the People of different sections of the State, which serve to strengthen the ties which should bind her citizens to her soil? Will it be contended that this state of things is calculated to give energy to the hand of industry? With one solitary exception, of a Seminary of learning founded by the State; and her situation is precisely the same that it was before the revolution which gave us existence as a sovereign and independent People. Her sea ports decaying—The products of her soil sent to the adjoining States, to seek an export market. Thus has her commerce been transferred to enrich her sister States, and to increase their importance in the Union.

Her citizens, disheartened by the many disadvantages they encounter, are daily deserting the land of their nativity, and seeking their homes in the wilds of the Western States.

Why, then, should this apathy, so ruinous in its consequences, be suffered longer to paralyze our energies?

The time has arrived when we must throw off the mantle of drowsiness which has kept us slumbering for half a century, and awake to renewed and vigorous exertions.

The efforts made by the Internal Improvement Convention at Raleigh in November last, characterised alike by its talents and its patriotism, afford proof, that the people of North Carolina are not insensible of the necessity of a reform in the internal policy of the State.

Man, fellow citizens, was intended by his Creator for an improved state of society, and not for that state of savage barbarity which characterizes a people given to sloth and inattention to the habits of industry.

The history of all human achievements shows conclusively, that it is labour, and labour alone, that produces individual wealth, and it is the product of labour which calls into action the practical use of the sciences, the improvement of the human mind, and gives efficacy to all the efforts of man.

A people distinguished alike for enterprise, their attachment to the cause of science, the amelioration of the condition of the human family, their devotion to their country, and a proper regard for the social virtues, will always be found to possess the physical means when put in action to render certain the accomplishment of the most stupendous achievement to be devised by human ingenuity.

In manifesting our attachment to the cardinal principle of national virtue, it is important to know that we thereby prepare society for the enjoyment of social happiness, and in proportion to our efforts to realize such blessings will they flow to our uses; and in a ratio that we multiply the comforts of life by industry, do we diminish the number of the needy and the indigent.

A people accustomed to a state of indolence become like those who have been long harrassed by danger; the one cannot look with confidence on any thing for repose, and the other with reliance in their exertions for relief in the hour of distress.

Hence no man should be ashamed to perform his part in society according to his vocation; the sound of title and the pride of birth disappear before the intrinsic dignity of the honest labourer,—Industry accumulates wealth, and wealth leads to intellectual improvement, in the blessings of which every class in the community participates.

The Farmer, the Mechanic, the Merchant, the day labourer, and the learned profession, are no less dependant upon each other, than the corn plant which we cultivate for our sustenance is dependant for its support upon the earth and the atmosphere which surrounds it.

It is an absurd idea of evil tendency, to suppose that none but the rich are to be benefitted by the internal improvement of the country. Assuming this hypothesis to be true, in what condition does it place society? Evidently at variance with the organic usage of civilized society.

Principles thus maintained, strike at the root and foundation of civil liberty,—they subvert the great principles of the social compact, whose policy is founded in the preservation of the whole.—Such indeed is the practical result of the civil and political institutions of our own country.

But to pursue this topic to our entire edification would lead us to examine the subject far beyond the limits I had prescribed for my government on this occasion. Suffice it to say, therefore, that it is important that each class of citizens should entertain a correct comprehension of the bearing which the consideration of this subject has upon the well being of society.

It is not true, as some contend, that the internal improvement of a country benefits the rich and the opulent only. On the contrary, the middle classes, down to the day labourer, are more essentially benefitted by such improvements than the wealthy,—and why? Evidently because, by the construction of such works an action upon the industry and labour of the country is excited, which necessarily produces a corresponding demand for labour and a consequent increase of its price, in which the labourer is the chief participator of its profits.

The man of wealth, though subjected to privations in times of pecuniary pressure in the community, is nevertheless in a situation to sustain his credit upon the strength of his property. But not so with those of small property, or the day labourer, whose dependence for the support of his family is upon his daily wages.

The truth of this proposition needs not the aid of commentary,—the experience of even those who have yet to reach the middle point of life, furnishes innumerable examples of the fact, that those who are already rich, surrounded with poor neighbours, have it in their power in times of scarcity, greatly to benefit themselves by the labor of the poor at reduced prices. And why is it so?—For the plain reason, that the poor man's dependence upon the rich increases as the times grow harder. Hence, as has been already remarked, by increasing the demand for labor, will it increase the facilities and means of acquiring property in the hands of the common labourer. Such is the fact, and such is found to be the case in this and in all other countries where similar improvements have been prosecuted and accomplished. Its influence has been general, beneficial to all, and more especially to the industrious.

The achievement of public improvements of this character is, in fact, more a matter of resolution and determination than of estimate and calculation of their cost. The benefits they reflect, commence with the undertaking. The money expended in constructing the work, is paid in the first instance, into the hands of the labourer. 2ndly—its action upon the value of property; and 3dly—its stimulus to industry and the interchange of trade.

Let it not then be said, by demagogues, nor by the illiberal and selfish few, "that none but the rich are benefited by the improvements of our common country."

The doctrine is untrue, and calculated to perpetuate the dependence and distresses of the common labourer—why then continue such a state of things? The corrective is in the hands of the suffering multitude. Let them speak out in a voice that will be heard, to those whom they entrust with the administration of state affairs, let them say, *it is our will*, that the legislature should take under its fostering care and patronage, the Internal Improvements of the State; *do this*, and we shall then become a prosperous people, and not till then.

We, fellow citizens, occupy a position peculiarly favorable for works of this kind. If we would reap the advantages which our location gives us, we may soon attract to this place, the products of all the Western and Southern portion of N. Carolina. But if we stand supinely, we shall have the mortification of seeing the enterprise and energy of others enjoying the advantages of that trade, which by our indolence we have lost.

In the contemplation of this undertaking, *fellow citizens*, I might here advert to the application of what has already been glanced at, in reference to the relationship between the moral and physical resources or condition of the State; but time will fail me. I shall proceed to close, by calling your attention to the consideration of the plan and objects of the particular enterprise in which we are now about to engage.

You are here presented with a scheme of a Rail Road, to commence at the spot around which we are assembled to manifest sincerity in the prosecution of the work.

The Road is contemplated to penetrate the Western interior of the State, by which the transit of the trade of distant regions in the West is to be made to approximate the sea ports in the East, within a few hours travel, and we may cherish the hope, that the day is not far off, when the spot which we now occupy will become the place of reception for the products of the West and South West, from the summit of the Alleghany, to the valley of the Cape Fear. Nor is this all. Over this Rail Way is destined to flow, in connection with the regions of the West, a portion of the commerce of the ocean. Our brethren in the West, therefore, may rationally calculate upon an interchange of commerce with our sea ports, by which they will receive the exotic productions of every clime in exchange for *their wine of refreshment* and *their oil of joy*.

But will any contend that this enterprise is founded in speculative theory; and in the face of truth, deny the certitude of mathematical estimates, with which the cost of the work of this undertaking is made? Surely not. Let us then, Fellow Citizens, although the work before us is great, and our means apparently limited, go on with perseverence; public sentiment is with us, and will sustain us, and the time we trust, is not distant, when we shall realise our most sanguine expectations.

We will now proceed to commence the good work; but before doing so, let us invoke the blessings of Him from whom all our comforts flow, and without whose aid, the effort of man availeth nothing. May He inspire us with wisdom to conceive, strength to accomplish, and faith to persevere to the final completion of an undertaking destined to add to our comforts and the amelioration of the condition of a portion of the human family.

Mr. Lawrence, the new Mayor of the City of New York, arrived there on the 10th inst. from Washington. A great effort was made to get up a splendid parade on the occasion. But it was a failure, only about 590 persons having joined in the procession.

The following incident is mentioned by the New York American, whose Editor vouches for its correctness, having witnessed it himself.

On the return to South Amboy of the Independence to receive the passengers from Philadelphia by the 10 o'clock line—who were already on the wharf, and waiting with some impatience for the boat—a white flag, with the legend, "The Constitution is safe, for Jackson is the pilot," was descried. A cry of "Down with that flag!" instantly arose, which, as the boat came to the wharf, became more earnest. The Captain said it should be hauled down as soon as possible. In attempting it, however, the violence of the wind having twisted the flag around the staff, the halyards broke. Meantime *all* the passengers, to the number probably of a hundred, remained drawn up on the wharf, declaring that they would not set a foot on board the boat till the offensive emblem was removed. A voice then cried out "all that are in favor of that flag being pulled down, say aye." A shout ensued which did indeed make "the hills of Jersey" ring. The contrary—no—and not a solitary voice was raised! Immediately one of the hands of the boat climbed the flag staff, while others took boat hooks, and in tatters the banner of falsehood was soon torn down. Three hearty cheers greeted its descent, and then all were soon under way in the *Independence*, with the broad flag of the Union only flying above them, and no man's private signal to mark them as a despot's slaves.

If trifles do sometimes—as we think they do—indicate more decisively than even graver incidents, the current of public sentiment, we can hardly imagine a more striking indication than this, when, without any possible preconcert, a large company brought together by accident, thus unanimously concurred in so signal an act of reprobation of Jacksonism.

The City of Troy, in New York, has elected anti-Jackson officers in every Ward, by a majority of more than Six hundred.

Mr. Foot, the new Governor of Connecticut, has resigned his seat in Congress. Mr. Lawrence of New York will also have to resign.

There was a debate, yesterday, in the House of Representatives, on a proposition for fixing a term to the present Session of Congress, which disclosed enough to satisfy us that Congress will not, (cannot, indeed) adjourn before July, if it gets away from here even within that month. If we look for a moment at the many subjects which must be acted upon—the appropriations of almost every sort, the care and custody of the public funds; contested elections in each House, &c. &c. one must be satisfied that Congress has good two months work yet in hand.

The result of yesterday's debate was the postponement of the whole subject for two entire weeks. We doubt very much whether, at the expiration of that time, Members will be prepared to fix upon a day for adjournment.—*National Intelligencer.*

We were glad to see that Mr. Mangum and Mr. Robinson, each of whom had been confined to his lodgings by indisposition, for eight or ten days previously, were able to resume their seats in the Senate on Monday.—*National Intelligencer.*

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives of the United States to inspect the books of the Bank of the United States, have returned to Washington city. It appears oy the following paragraph, that they adjourned to meet again in that city on Thursday last.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL GAZETTE, MAY 12.

We mentioned on Saturday that the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States had, on that day, appeared before the Congress Committee, at the North American Hotel in Chesnut street, in pursuance of a summons, (informal in every respect,) to take thither "the *credit*-books of the Bank, showing the indebtedness of individuals to said Bank." With the requisition for the books, the Board could not comply; and their answer was read by one of the number, furnishing very satisfactory reasons for the refusal. After the Board had retired, the Committee adjourned to meet at Washington on Thursday next, for the purpose of preparing a report to the House of Representatives. As the record of the correspondence and the transactions between the Investigating Committee and the Committee of the Bank is voluminous, a week or more may elapse after Thursday, before the report of the former will be ready.

Inquiries have been made, as to the objects which the Investigating Committee had in view, in calling for the attendance of the Directors of the United States Bank. The following resolution of the Investigating Committee, will show to what lengths and depths it was their wish to make inquisition;

"*Resolved*, That the President and Directors of the Bank be requested to furnish the Committee with copies of all correspondence between the President of the Bank or any of its Officers, with members of Congress; or of unanswered letters received from any one of them, since the first day of July, 1832, touching the renewal of the charter of the Bank, the removal or restoration of the public deposites, or touching the business transactions of such members with the Bank."

We believe that any man, who has the least acquaintance with business, will perceive that the demand is one which could not be complied with.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The following gentlemen are said to have been nominated, by the President of the U. States, to the Senate, to be Government Directors of the Bank of the U. States for the current year, viz.: Henry Horn, Roberts Vaux, Charles McAllister, of Philadelphia; Joseph White, of Baltimore; and Saul Alley of New York.—*Nat. Int.*

The Weather.—We have no recollection for several years of experiencing such cold weather in May as we have had for several days past. It was stated on Thursday morning last by a gentleman from the country that there had been a heavy frost, as he had observed in his field several stalks of corn cut down. We are told that the cotton is unpromising and a great deal of it dying. The wheat looks fine but should this cold weather continue much longer, no doubt great injury will be done to the crops.

Charlotte Journal.

The Season.—Complaints are made from all quarters among our planters, that owing to the late cold weather, the cotton is dying in the fields to an alarming extent, and the worm is proving very destructive to the corn.—*Camden Journal.*

From the Raleigh Register.

Wilmington.—The following Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wilmington, contains information which may be serviceable to our Merchants, and we therefore take the liberty of publishing it:—

"I will give you the Prices of a few articles and the rates of freight to Fayetteville, which I trust will be serviceable to you. There is at present, a great deal of Sugar and Salt in market, having had several arrivals from Liverpool and the West Indies. Jamaica 9 to 10 cts. N. Orleans 8 cts. St. Croix 8 to 9—and will I expect be lower. Molasses 25 to 30 cts. Salt—a cargo was sold last week at 30 cts. and a quantity has been shipped to Fayetteville; smaller quantities 35 to 40 cts; Turks Island 35 to 40 cts; Sound 30 to 35 cts. Coffee 12 to 13½ cts. Sugar pays 20 cents per hundred lbs. freight to Fayetteville; Molasses, per hhd. of 120 gallons, $1 75; over, in proportion; Coffee 20 cts. per 100 lbs. Rice is selling from $2 to 2½, freight $1 25 per tierce. For freight from New York we pay 4 cents per foot. At this time, the River is very high and the navigation below this is very much improved by the use of the Dredging Machine, Jetties, &c.—12 feet can now come over the Shoals at any time, and lately 13 ft. 3 inches came up to town."

A Good Wife.—A woman who uniformly makes good coffee, and does not scold even on washing days, possesses two very important requisites in being a good wife.

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: Having learned from various sources, that our next Town Election is to rest upon *political* grounds, we feel it our duty to disclaim (as the friends of Mr. Seawell,) any thing of the kind. *We* rest his claims to the suffrages of the people of the Town of Fayetteville—yea, even the State of North Carolina, upon higher and more noble principle—we support him as the warm friend of internal improvements.

MANY.

MARRIED,

In Robeson County, on the 15th inst., by Alexander Watson, Esq., Mr. MALCOM BAKER, to Miss MARY P. WATSON.

DIED,

At Statesville, on Tuesday 29th ult., the Rev'd. DANIEL GOULD, aged about 40 years, of the Presbyterian Church.

In Greene county, Alabama, Dr. INGO D. CASH, a native of Anson County, N. C.

OBITUARY.

Died in Lumberton, on the 11th inst. after a protracted illness of Paralysis, Mrs. FLORA BUNTING, the amiable consort of Richard C. Bunting, Esq., Clerk of the Superior Court, and eldest daughter of the late Col. James McQueen.

There is, in the circumstances of this Lady's death, something truly monitory. She complained of head ache, to which she was sometimes subject, on the 28th ult., and in a few hours was suddenly and to her attendants imperceptibly struck with paralysis of the right side. Thus, in an instant bereft of reason and the power of speech, she lingered until her death, and under the best medical treatment that could be obtained, her friends indulged a faint hope that she might recover; but alas, delusive hope; the grim monster had marked her for his own. Nor did his ravages stop here—on the ninth day after her attack, her infant, Julia Maria, about 5 months old, a most promising and interesting child, sickened, and about two days before the death of her mother, breathed her last. Truly, in the midst of life we are in death. Thus called from the bosom of a young and numerous family, to whom her time and attention were unremittingly devoted; from the tender solicitude of maternal affections; from the care of parental kindness; from all the responsibilities of the domestic relation, for the discharge of the duties of which she was peculiarly qualified, and in the performance of which, she eminently excelled, her loss to her bereaved husband and little children, is irreparable. Gifted with an acute, strong, and active mind, her feelings were always alive to the tenderest emotions of sympathy and benevolence. In the social relations of life, every virtue adorned her character; a dutiful daughter, an obedient, affectionate wife, a most affectionate parent and sister, an indulgent, humane mistress, a fond and attentive relative, a kind and obliging neighbor, sincere in all her attachments, unassuming in her manners, and without ostentation; her true friends esteemed and loved her; entering into none of the petty jealousies so common in small villages, she never failed to throw the mantle of charity over the frailties of her neighbors. She was an irreproachable member of the Presbyterian church from the time she attained the age of discretion; and truly may it be said, that her's were the clear, calm, well sustained views of religion, which, whilst they prompted the secret heart-felt aspirations to God, and gave rise to a fervent, active and unobtrusive piety; contracted no alliance with the blind reveries of the enthusiast, or intolerance of the fanatic, but intimately blended with a continued growth in the gracious promises of the Gospel. Her's was a piety that rendered her perfectly resigned under all the dispensations of an all wise Providence, and in all the trials of life sustained her in the sure and stedfast hope and faith of glorious immortality. Her friends grieve not as those without hope; they have a comfortable assurance, that her pure spirit rests in the bosom of her God.

"Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee,
Though sorrow and darkness encompass the tomb;
The Saviour passed through its portals before thee,
And the lamp of his love is thy guide through the gloom.

Thou art gone to the grave; we no longer behold thee,
Nor tread the rough paths of the world by thy side;
But the wide arms of mercy are spread to enfold thee,
And sinners may hope since the sinless hath died.

Thou art gone to the grave but 'twere vain to deplore thee,
When God was the ransom, thy guardian, thy guide;
He gave thee, He took thee, and He will restore thee,
And death hath no sting since the Saviour hath died."

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, 10th, Steamer Henrietta, with Molasses, &c. for C. T. Haigh, J. M. Stedman, D. Shaw, Joseph Baker, and I. Blake & son.

Also, on the 16th, Steamer Henrietta, and tow boat Post Boy, with Box and Bale Goods, Hardware, Sugar, Hay, &c. for A. Kimball, S. Mims, W. C. Cook, J. M. Stedman, J. Gibson, Jeremiah Kyle, G. Hurlbutt, Jas. H. Myrover & Co., C. T. Haigh, J. W. Cochran, G. C. McNeill, L. Brown, J. Huske & Son, James Mahony, E. J. Hale and J. M. Strong of this place, and J. Murphey, Evans, Horn, & Co., Wm. Lindley, Womack & Goodwin, J. M. & J. Allen, and J. Cowles of the interior.

Also, May 14, Steamer John Walker, with Flat Union in tow, with Dry Goods, Sugar, Coffee, Hay, Iron, &c. for Willkings & Co., Jos. Baker, John M. Dobbin, Geo. McNeill, W. Whitehead, John C. Latta, Hugh McCormick, C. T. Haigh, H. Horn, Wm McIntyre, Wm S. Latta, and Isham Blake & Son, of this place. And for James Erwin & Sons, Reinhardt & Henderson, Wm F. Phifer & Son, George Moore, Womack & Goodwin, W. & P. Adams, Young & Allison, Thompson & Hanks, Andrew Hunt, Jesse Henshaw, J. M. Boatwright and G. W. Pearson, Evans, Horn & Co. and James Lewis of the Interior.

Also, May 18, Steamer John Walker, with lighters Washington, Duncan Thompson, and Lady of the Lake, with Dry Goods, Hay, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, &c., for Hall & Johnson, Henry Horn, Jas. Martine, Gurdon Deming, Nott & Starr, Jos. Baker, Willkings & Co., Jones Fuller, E. L. & W. Winslow, Yarbrough & Ray, John M. Dobbin, E. J. Hale, J. Miller, G. McNeill, Thomas Cochran, John Huske & Son, C. P. Mallett, and G. W. McDonald, of this place; and for Duncan McRae, (Lawrenceville,) A. McAuley & Co., J. & J. W. Leak, J. F. & W. Leak, J. S. Patterson, J. & J. S. Gibson, Prince & Garrett, Wm. F. Phifer & Sons, J. H. Garner & Co., Murphey & Taylor, J. B. Ballard, R. C. Poe, Daniel H. Cress, S. & W. Moore, F. J. Hill, Jesse Hair, & Hon. H. Seawell, of the interior.

DEPARTED, May 8th, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton, for W. Whitehead, J. C. Latta, Lewis Brown, and G. C. McNeill.

DEPARTED, April 13th, Steamer Henrietta, with Cotton, for W. S. Latta, George C. McNeill, and L. Brown.

Also, May 14, Steamer John Walker.

Also, on the 19th, from Spring Hill, Steamer John Walker. Also, on the same day, boat Glasgow, with Cotton, &c., for H. Horn and others.

Port of Wilmington.

Arrived up to May 14.

Brigs, Cumberland, from N. York, Franklin, from Jamaica. Schooners, Carolina Bruins, from Charleston, Jasper from Nassau, Comet from Charleston, Undaunted from N. York. Sloops, Union, from Charleston, John Chevalier from Charleston.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 55 a 60. Do. apple, 28 a 33. Bacon, 9 a 9½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 12½ a 13½. Cotton 11 a 12½. Corn 85 a 90. Flaxseed, 81 a 1 10. Flour, $5 50, a $6 50.—Feathers 34 a 36. Iron 4½ a 5½. Molasses 32 a 33. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8½ a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 18. Salt 55 a 65. Wheat 95 a 81. Whiskey 30 a 35. Tobacco, (leaf) 3½ a 4½. Wool 16 a 18. Cotton Bagging 16 a 20 cts. Bale Rope 8½ a 10

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

Exchange on N. York and Phila.,	¼ a ½	pr ct. dis.
Do. on Charleston & Savannah,	¼ a ½	do. do.
Bank Checks on N. Y.	½	per ct. prem.
South Carolina Bank Bills,	1½ a 1¾	pr. ct. dis.
Virginia Bank Notes,	2	do. do.
Georgia, do.	5	do. do.
Patriotic Bank Notes,	2	do. do.

FOR SALE,

8 HHDS. JAMAICA *SUGAR*,
In fine order,
J. HUSKE & SON.
May 19, 1834. 85-3w.

NEW BOOKS.

A fresh supply of Crockett's *Life*, written by himself; Helen; Dick's Future State, Pulpit Assistant; Chitty on Bills; Adams's Arithmetic; &c.

Medical Books.—Abercrombie on the Brain; Do on the Stomach; Dewees' Practice; Do. on Children; Do. on Females; Horner's Anatomy; Johnson on Liver, Do. on Climate; U. S Pharmacopeia; Smith on Fevers; Travers on Irritation; Do. on the Eye; Tweedie on Fevers; Tate on Hysteria; Teale on Neuralgic Diseases; McCulloch on Fevers; Bichat's Special Anatomy; Parr's Medical Dictionary; Bell on Arteries; Bell on Nerves, &c. &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.
May 20, 1834.

Union Engine Company.

THE Members of the Company are hereby notified to attend a meeting this evening, at 7 o'clock, at the store of Mr. Amos Kimball. A punctual attendance of all who consider themselves members, is requested, as business of importance will come before the Company.

By order, J. J. LING, *Sec'y.*
May 20, 1834.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of

Cochran, McNab & Co,

has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by Cochran & Munroe, who are hereby authorized to settle the same.

WILLIAM COCHRAN,
JOHN McNAB,
JOHN MUNROE.
May 19. 85-tf

Coach Making.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

BEG leave to offer their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also to inform them, that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as Light Family CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, CARRY ALLS, Light WAGONS, &c. Also, Pannel and Stock GIGS and SULKIES, all of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. All Work done by them, warranted as usual, for 12 months.

REPAIRING,

Of every description, neatly executed at the shortest notice.

P. S.—Having recently employed a first rate Coach and Sign Painter, (from the North,) they are better than ever prepared to execute work in either of these branches of business.

Fayetteville, May 19, 1834. 85-3t.

To Journeymen Hatters.

ONE or two good workmen that can make Hats without the aid of ardent spirits, can have steady employ and good wages, by applying at my Shop, one and a quarter miles West of Fayetteville, North Carolina.

DAVID GEE.
May 16, 1834. 85-3t

ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS give notice that the ICE HOUSE will be open to deliver Ice every morning, (Sundays excepted) *from 5 to 7 o'clock*, or till breakfast hour, and also on Saturday evening from 6 till 7 o'clock, *and at no other time*. They have fixed upon the following Prices for the present:

Daily Subscribers, from 2 to 23 lbs.	3 cts per lb.	
Transient Customers, " 2 to 35 "	4 "	"
Wholesale, " 25 to 500	3 "	"
Do. 500 lb. and upwards	2 "	"

BARRY & BRYANT.
Wilmington, May 14. 85tf.

LENOX CASTLE.

THE undersigned having become sole proprietor of LENOX CASTLE, in Rockingham county, North Carolina, and being anxious to render it a place of resort both to those who are in pursuit of pleasure and health, has erected additional rooms, and will be prepared to receive company the approaching season. This place, whether viewed as a high healthy situation, with a fine pure air, or as regards its waters, which have been long celebrated for the medical properties they possess, is decidedly one of the most desirable spots to spend the summer which can be found in this State. He has also erected a

BATHING HOUSE,

Where either the cold or tepid bath can be taken. He flatters himself, by using every exertion to please, and by moderate charges, to merit a portion of public patronage.

ARMISTEAD F. BRACKIN.
May 5, 1834. 85-3w.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a Note given by the subscriber to Asa H Coe, for the sum of Twenty Dollars, dated the 23d day of April last, and payable twelve months after date. As I have not received value for the said Note, I do not intend to pay it, unless compelled by law.

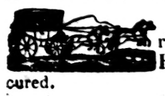
JOS. WOOD.
Robeson County, N. C. May 12, 1834.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber will continue to keep open the ***House of Entertainment*** formerly kept by Mrs. Mary Barge, deceased, for the accommodation of TRAVELLERS and BOARDERS. He hopes, by proper attention to the comfort and convenience of those who may favor him with their custom, to merit a share of the public patronage.

ANSON BAILEY.

N. B. A few more Boarders will be taken at a moderate price, by the month, with or without lodging, if application be made soon. A. B

Fayetteville, Nov. 5.

JUST RECIEVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF

CONFECTIONARY,

Among which are the following articles, viz.

Peppermint Lozenges,	Cinnamon Candy,
Mint stick Candy	Red Nonpareils,
Lemon ditto,	Yellow do
Sugar ditto,	Green do
Bunch ditto,	Blue do
Lump ditto,	White do
Barley ditto,	Assorted Plumbs,
Red ditto,	White rock Candy,
Toys, assorted,	Hoar-hound do
Cornetto,	Prunes and Raisins,
Mint Drops,	Currants,
Rose do	Cordials, assorted,
Ginger do	Rose rock Candy,
Lemon do	Yellow do
Sugar Almonds,	Burnt Almonds,
Large Plumbs,	Carraways,
Small do	Cinnamon String,
Hoar-hound Cake,	Secrets do
Cream bread Candy,	&c. &c. &c.

Madeira, Sherry, and Malaga Wine, Lime Juice, warranted superior.

THOS. J. JORDAN.

Fayetteville, August 30. 48tf.

GROCERIES.

25,000 lbs prime green COFFEE,
40 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
2,500 lbs. Swedes Moulds,
40 kegs Dupont's and Orange Powder,
100 bags buck and drop Shot,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
100 lbs. Spanish Indigo,
200 sides sole Leather,
50 boxes window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1000 pieces Castings, assorted,
200 sets Wagon Boxes,
6 doz. Collins & Co's best Axes,
10 boxes bar Soap,
300 pair heavy Trace Chains,
10 doz do Halter ditto.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Smith's Tools, Cast, German, Crawley and Blister Steel, Scythe Blades, Cutting Knives, Reap Hooks, Shovels and Spades, Frying Pans, Sad Irons, Waffle Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Bagging and Rope, Cotton Yarn, Pepper, Alspice and Ginger, Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson Tea, Castor and Sweet Oil, Bay Water, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Brown, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Wool and Fur Hats, Mill, Cross Cut and Hand Saws, Bellows Pipes, Coffee Mills, Pearl Barley, Sheet and Hoop Iron, together with a good many other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for Cash or Country Produce, by

HENRY HORN.

N. B.—Commission Business will be promptly attended to. H. H.

January 7, 1834. 66-tf.

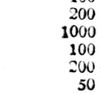
IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Person-Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,



ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a new supply of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING, VIZ:

Extra blue, black, invisible green, mulberry, brown and mixt Cloths;—a variety of Silks, Fancy Prints, Ginghams, Fancy Muslins, Shirtings, Sheetings, Hats, Shoes, &c.

For Rent,

A Two story DWELLING HOUSE, on one of the principal streets, a few minutes walk from the Market House. It has recently been fitted up suitably for a genteel family. In the yard, is a well of water as good as any in the vicinity of Fayetteville, in rear of the building is an excellent garden under cultivation.

JOHN McARN.

July 30, 1833. 43-tf.

Maj. Downing and Col Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by Steamer John Walker, for sale by

April 15, 1834. E. J. HALE.

For Liverpool,

TO SAIL BY THE 20TH OF MAY,

THE fine new Ship Eliza & Susan, is now receiving freight for Liverpool. For terms, apply to

J. K. McILHENNY, *Wilmington,*
or O. P. STARK, *Fayetteville.*

April 21, 1834.

Lazarus & Whitmarsh,

AT WILMINGTON, OFFER FOR SALE,

91 Hhds. New Orleans SUGAR, } *Now Land-*
215 bbls. do. MOLASSES, } *ing,*
360 bbls. PORK.—*ALSO,*
250 hhds. prime Trinidad de Cuba Molasses,
250 bags of Coffee,
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
300 bushels Turks Island Salt,
50 kegs of Nails,
80 bbls. Whiskey.

April 4, 1834. 79tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store one door West of Mr. Waddill's, and nearly opposite Mr. Horn's store, where he has on hand, and is receiving the following assortment of

GOODS,

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce:

2600 bushels Liverpool SALT,
700 sacks ditto,
15 hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
5 hhds. St. Croix ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
40 bags Porto Rico ditto,
60 pieces Cotton Bagging,
45 coils Bale Rope,
175 sides sole Leather,
500 lbs. harness ditto,
500 do. skirting ditto,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
150 do. best Spanish Indigo,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 cases Shoes, assorted,
10 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels loaf Sugar,
12 hhds. good Molasses,
50 boxes Window Glass,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Smith's Tools, Cast, Blister and German Steel, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Blankets, Nails, cut and wrought, Trace Chains, &c. &c.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1833. 52tf.

NEW GOODS,

Cheap for Cash or Produce.

JOHN MUNN

HAS received his FALL and WINTER supply of

Groceries,

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

10 HHDS. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
1 Box White Havanna do,
50 bags prime Rio and Laguira Coffee,
8 tons assorted Swedes and English Iron,
German Steel,
American and English blistered do,
20 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs Nails assorted from 4d to 30d,
10 do. Dupont's Powder,
25 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Glass,
10 half qr. casks Malaga Sweet Wine,
5 bags Pepper and Spice,
5 barrels Copperas,
5 do. Salts,
50 sides Sole Leather,
10 qr. chests Imp'l, Gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
20 matts Cassia,
White Lead in oil, Varnish, Scotch Snuff, Sweet Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits Turpentine, in bottles,
Camphor, Cloves, Sulphur, &c. &c.

Dry Goods.

Blue, brown and mixt Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plaid, Camblet, Circassians, Flannels,
Cassimere Shawls, Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets,
Calicoes, cross bar'd and striped Muslins,
5-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 and 7-4 brown & bleached Shirtings and Sheetings, very fine and heavy,
Bed Ticking, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Men's and Women's Plaid, Camblet and Circassian Cloaks.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon boxes, Shovels and Spades, Wire Seives, Coffee Mills, Cutting Knives, Hand-saws, Long and short handle Frying Pans, Knives and Forks, Razors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Curry Combs, Drawing Knives, Augers, Bed Cords, &c.

—ALSO—

1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum SALT.

December 16th, 1833. §63-*tf.*§

Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c.

IN addition to his former stock, the Subscriber has just received and offers for sale—

50 Bags prime green Laguira Coffee,
20 Bags St Domingo and Havanna do,
25 Bags strong scented Rio do.
15 Hhds. Porto Rico, N. O and St. Croix Sugar,
3 Boxes white Havanna do.
10 Barrels double and single refined L. do.
Imperial, Gunpowder, y'ng Hyson, Hyson, Pouchongs and Souchong Teas,
Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, L. P. and Sicily Madeira, old Port, and Muscat Wines,
20 Quarter-Casks Malaga, and Marseilles Wine,
4 Pipes Cogniac Brandy—some very choice,
4 do. Holland Gin, do.
3 Hhds. old Jamaica Rum,
5 Hhds. N. Orleans, and 5 N. E. do,
40 Barrels Philadelphia Rye Whiskey,
Old Irish Whiskey and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Raisins, Almonds, Sweet Oil, Lemon Sirup and Lime Juice—fresh,
75 Bags Shot assorted—Bar Lead, and Powder,
20 Boxes Soap,
25 do. Mould Candles,
20 thousand Spanish Segars,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff in bottles,
Wine and Porter Bottles,
3 Cerroons Indigo, Copperas, Chalk, Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown, Lamp Black, &c. &c.
Salt Petre, Alum, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Race Ginger, Pepper, Spice, Cinnamon, fresh Mustard in Canisters and bottles, Pearl Barley, &c.
50 Sides Sole Leather,
25 Coils bale Rope and Twine,
Swedes and English Iron assorted,
Nails, Steel, &c. &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL

Fayetteville, Jan. 8, 1834. 67-tf.

Bolting Cloths,

JUST received and for sale by

JERE: KYLE.

Aug. 5, 1833.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the store lately occupied by Mr. C. S. Bray, on the North side of Person street, a few doors east of the Market square, where he is now receiving, and intends keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of the following articles:

Prime green Porto Rico COFFEE
Do do Rio or strong scented do.
Porto Rico, St. Croix and N. O. SUGAR
Swedes and English Iron
Liverpool and Alum Salt
Do. in sacks
German and blister Steel
New Orleans Molasses
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Powder, Shot and Lead
Cut and wrought Nails
Castings, Axes, Spades and Shovels
Brass head Andirons and Shovels and Tongs
Single and double barrel Guns
Trace Chains, weeding Hoes and Halters
Steelyards, Curry Combs & Drawing Knives
Bellows, Anvils and Vises
Hand and sledge Hammers
Coffee, pepper and large iron Mills
Sole and upper Leather
Harness, skirting and bridle ditto
Frying Pans, cutting Knives & scythe Blades
Loaf and lump Sugar and Teas of every description
Window Glass 8x10, 10x12, Putty and Copperas
White Lead, dry and in oil, and red Lead
Verdigris in oil and dry, and Spanish Brown
Indigo, Saltpetre and Alum
Bale Rope and baleing Twine
Heavy hemp cotton Bagging, full 42 inch
Drugs and Medicines
Mill, cross cut, hand and compass Saws
Wagon Boxes, Glauber Salts and Madder

DRY GOODS, a general supply,

Crockery, Hats, Shoes, and Cotton Cards.

Without further enumeration, his stock comprises a general assortment adapted to the country and town trade. All of which he is disposed to sell at the lowest prices for cash, or country produce, for which he will at all times pay the highest market price.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Oct. 15, 1833. 54tf

DR. THOS. J. JORDAN,

IS now opening at his Store, on Green Street, in addition to his former Stock, a large and extensive assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, Perfumery of all kinds,

Which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell at reduced prices for cash or approved credit.

August 26, 1833. 47tf.

FIRST RATE LAND

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling the Land whereon he lives, lying on the East side of Cape Fear, in Bladen County, about 30 miles below Fayetteville, and 10 miles above Elizabethtown. It contains between 700 and 800 acres of first rate Land. The improvements consist of a Dwelling and necessary Out Houses.

Also, about 1000 acres in the White Oak Swamp, and on both sides of Harrison's Creek, in the same County, being an undivided half of 2000 acres, that formerly belonged to John Dickson. On this land is an excellent Mill Site, and an inexhaustible supply of Juniper, Cypress, Poplar and Pine Timber.

Also, 700 acres of Pine Land on the Lake, which also has an excellent Mill Site. For terms, apply on the premises, to

JOHN BEARD.

Bladen County, Jan. 28, 1834. 69tf.

NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of domestic manufacture, among which are

Men's 1st, 2d and 3d quality calf skin Boots,
Ditto 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th quality Shoetees,
Ditto 1st quality seal and calf Shoes, for spring and summer wear,
Ladies' seal and calf Shoetees and Shoes,
Boy's, Misses' and Children's Shoetees and Shoes.

The above Stock is made of good materials, and warranted workmanship, and being anxious to dispose of it, I will sell it at prices much less than usual, for *cash.*

W. L. HAWLEY.

N. B.—Persons indebted to me by note or open account, are informed that I shall be obliged to force the collection of the same, if they are not speedily attended to. However unpleasant, this is indispensable. W. L. H.

March 24. 77 tf

NEW BOOKS.

DWIGHT'S Theology; Jay's Family Discourses; Chalmers' Works; Handel and Hayden Music; Course of Time; Paradise Lost; Moore's Melodies; Carpenter's Guide; Emigrant's Guide; Rollin; Iliad; Don Quixote; Hudibras; Mason's Farrier; Grammar of Elocution; Exercises in Composition; Greek Testaments; Mathematical Instruments, &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

April 8.

21 Hhds. good MOLASSES,
50 casks Lime,
20 Grindstones,
Just received and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

April 21st, 1834.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons are hereby cautioned, not to trade for a number of promissory Notes given by me to Mr. Eli Johnson, of Chatham County, as the notes were fraudulently obtained by said Johnson. I am determined not to pay them, or any part of the said notes. The notes were dated sometime in the year 1833.

WILLIAM RIDDLE.

Moore County, April 9th, 1834 81 6w.

3,000 Bushels Mediterranean SALT, For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for sale,

7 HHDS. prime SUGAR,
9 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
10 barrels No. 1 Shad,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
1000 do Alum Salt.

By W. WHITEHEAD.

December 9, 1833. 62tf,

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber, grateful for the encouragement he has received in his business, begs leave to inform his customers and friends, that he has just received a new supply of

Spring and Summer Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Blue, brown and olive CLOTHS,
Steel mixed, gray and striped Satinetts,
Bowen Cassimeres, Piftsborough Cord,
Princettas and black Buckram,
Providence Stripe, cotton Cord,
Russia Drill, imitation Russia Sheeting,
Red Padding, Canvass, Buckram,
Vestings of various patterns,
Dark Erminetts, French Drilling,
Printed Muslins, Canary Prints,
Super light Chintz Prints, dark fancy do.
Book, Mull, and Swiss Muslins,
Sarsnetts, Smchews, & bl'k & blue Gros-de-Naps,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Brown Shirting and Sheeting,
Bleeched do do.
Ready made Vests, Pantaloons, and Round-abouts,
Domestic Plaids and Bed Ticking,
Pink, purple and brown Cambric,

Crockery, Glass Ware & China,

Paints and Dye Stuffs,

CONSISTING OF

White Lead in Oil,
Black do do,
Red Lead, and bright Varnish,
Copal and coach ditto,
Spanish Brown and Spanish White,
Copperas, Spanish Brown and Madder,
Roll Brimstone, and Verdigris,
Lamp Black and bl'k leather Varnish, &c.

HARDWARE, Consisting of

Knives and Forks, pocket and pen Knives,
Trace Chains and Halters,
Scythe Blades, 48, 50 and 52 inches,
Hoes and Axes,
Nails, Curry Combs and Drawing Knives,
Tin Trunks, long and short handle Pans.

GROCERIES, consisting of

Coffee, Sugar and Teas,
Salt, Molasses, and Spirits Turpentine,
Chocolate, Spice, Pepper and Ginger,
Pearl Barley and Pearl Ash,
Saltpetre, Alum, and London Mustard,
Bacon, Flour, and Lard,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Wines, Rum, Brandy and Whiskey.

All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

P. S.—On hand, a general assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Seal, Upper, and Harness Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, which will be sold or exchanged for raw Hides, at fair prices

JNO. C LATTA.

Person street, 6th door East of Market Square.

April 18, 1833. 29tf.

Boot & Shoe Manufactory.

PELEG PEARCE,

Respectfully offers his thanks to his friends and former customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received the past year, and informs them that he still remains at his former Stand on Gillespie street, where he has on hand, a general assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which he will sell low for cash. He has just received from Philadelphia, a good supply of Leather of the best kind, which will enable him to execute all orders in the neatest and most durable manner, at short notice. All kinds of repairing done on reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, April 9. 27tf.

Notice.

HAVING sold my entire stock of Goods to Mr. James Gibson, I request all persons indebted to me by account or note, to settle the same immediately, with Mr. Henry Branson or myself, at the store recently occupied by me.

P. DAILEY.

January 20, 1834. 68tf.

Removal.

THE Subscriber has removed to the new brick Store, corner of Hay and Donaldson Streets, where he will receive in a few days, a large and extensive stock of SHOES, &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

October 1. 52tf.

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
8 barrels Cream Ale,
100 boxes Soap,
Muscat Wine in boxes,
Raisins in boxes and half boxes,
Fancy boxes Prunes,
Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 13, 1834. 67-tf.

Just Received and for Sale,

500 Large Sacks Liverpool Salt,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
50 Casks Stone Lime,
30 barrels yellow Irish Potatoes,
50 bags prime Coffee.

W. WHITEHEAD.

Feb. 10th, 1834. 71-tf.

Molasses and Sugar.

Just received by Steamer Henrietta,

50 HHDS. prime retailing MOLASSES,
15 do Porto Rico Sugars.
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

April 22, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

JUST published, a new Edition of this valuable little Work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

The Hygeian Universal Medicine of the British College of health,

Which, by removing all obstructions in the Intestines; thoroughly cleansing the Bowels: giving more purity to the Blood, and thereby promoting its *free circulation;* strikes at the root of all Diseases, and is good in all cases, giving rest, appetite and strength. Price one dollar a Packet.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70-tf.

The Subscriber

HAS removed to the Store lately occupied by T. Sandford & Co. in the range of brick buildings, West side of Green street, and has now on hand

1500 Bushels Liverpool SALT,
400 sacks ditto,
500 bushels alum ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
15 hhds. Sugar,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
35 kegs Nails,
Sole Leather,
Castings,
Hats; Shoes,
Blacksmith's Tools,

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY,

Besides various other articles too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at small profits for cash or country produce. Commission Business will also be attended to.

WILL. O JEFFREYS.

November 11. 1833. 59tf.

Lime and Molasses.

50 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
15 Hhds. Molasses, just received, and for sale on consignment by

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

Dec. 31, 1833. 65-tf.

Fayetteville Factory Candles.

THE Subscribers, acting as Agents for the Proprietor, offer for sale, *Fayetteville Mould Candles,* at the lowest price. They will be constantly supplied with the Article, and all orders will meet prompt attention.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

November 18. 59tf.

COFFEE, &c. &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT HENRIETTA.

75 BAGS Rio Coffee,
20 Bbls. Prime Pork,
10 do. do. Beef.
For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

Corn and Flour.

300 BUSHELS CORN,
25 barrels FLOUR,
For sale by

JOHN MUNN.

January 7, 1834. 67-tf.

NEW AND CHEAP

Goods.

I AM now receiving by almost every arrival from the North, a general and well selected assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &c.

Among which are the following in part, viz.

1000 pr. men's thick pegged Brogans, different qualities,
500 do do Russett do do. do.
1000 do do Kip do do. do.
500 do do calf Boots, sewed and pegged,
200 do do nailed, do
100 do thick, do
300 do brass calf Brogans,
200 do pegged do do.
300 do sewed do and Kip,
300 do do Shoes,
300 do pegged and nailed,
500 do boy's Boottees and Shoes, different kinds,
300 do women's leather welts, sewed and pegged,
200 do do calf and cloth walking,
150 do do fine cloth and kid French Slips,
100 do do Morocco Boots,
300 do do Calf and Seal Boots, different qualities
100 do do Col'rd Boliver Slips
100 do Misses' do do.
200 do Child's do Bootees, all colours
300 do Calf and Morocco do do.

Travelling Trunks and Bags.

A good assortment of Leather Travelling Trunks and Bags.

Ladies' Combs.

A few doz. Ladies' fine Plain Combs
And a few do do Wrought large and small
Also, a few doz. Dressing Combs, long, coarse and fine
Fine Ivory and Pocket Combs
Ladies' Screw Pin Cushions
Tooth Brushes, &c.
Also, some very fine Quill Back Combs for Misses.

Hats, &c.

A few cases Men's common Fur Hats
And a few cases do fine Fur do.

Furniture, &c.

I shall also receive in a few days, a good assortment of Furniture, &c. such as Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, &c. &c.

I shall be constantly receiving fresh supplies of the above articles, direct from the Manufactories, which I shall sell at the very lowest prices for *CASH.*

Country Merchants and others buying to sell again, will find it to their advantage to call and examine before selecting, as I have every article generally kept in a Shoe and Hat Store.

All the above for sale cheap, at the corner of Market Square and Gillespie Street, by

L. R. BRADLEY.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1833. §58-*tf.*§

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the stock of Goods of Mr. Patrick Dailey, removed to the Store recently occupied by him and offers for sale a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

HATS AND SHOES,

COTTON AND WOOL CARDS,

GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest possible prices for *CASH* or Country Produce. His friends and the public generally, are invited to call and examine for themselves.

January 10, 1834. JAMES GIBSON. 68tf

50 Barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
10 barrels prime Irish Potatoes,
2 casks best quality Rice,
20 Grindstones, best quality,
Received this day, and for sale by

W. WHITEHEAD.

December 31.

☞In store, 10 barrels Linseed Oil. 65tf

New Spring and Summer GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and is opening a general assortment of

British, French and American

GOODS,

Suitable for the approaching season, selected in New York by an experienced hand.

After acknowledging many obligations for favours, I would suggest to my friends and customers, that I should be pleased that they would call and examine for themselves.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

March 18. 73tf

MILL IRONS.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks and Mill Boxes,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street, below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, April 1834

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous of a removal to the West, offers for sale all his

Lands and Tenements

In the counties of Cumberland and Robeson. The Lands in Cumberland are well known, being the formerly held and owned by Captain Lott, on the east side of the Cape Fear River, and opposite the town of Fayetteville;—a particular description of which I deem unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will view and examine for themselves. It may however, be well to remark, that nearly all those lands lie *within one, two and three miles* of the town of Fayetteville, that they are watered and heavily timbered, and contain in quantity about **2300** acres; two or three hundred acres of which is arable land, and under a tolerable state of cultivation, and is as well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, &c. as any lands in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Upon those lands there are certain improvements consisting of a convenient

DWELLING HOUSE.

And all other necessary out houses in good repair; several of the buildings being entirely new. There is also a SAW MILL and GRIST MILL, and an eligible site for another Mill, all within a half mile of the River, and a plentiful supply of Timber near at hand. In Campbellton or Fayetteville, I offer for sale all my Lots with improvements thereon, consisting of the Town House and other Warehouses, the Wharf above the Ferry landing and one half the Ferry known as Lord & Dixon's Ferry. One lot near Mrs. *Hawley's* containing five acres. I also offer for sale, *Woodstock,* my Farm adjoining, a new and commodious building recently erected mount and about a mile from the Town House, with all the improvements upon the lot, consisting of a good Kitchen, Stable, Carriage House, &c. all new. This lot contains between four and five acres, and has upon it pure and delightful Water, and may well be compared *with any lot* in the part of the country for health, beauty and convenience as a summer or a permanent residence.

In the county of Robeson, I offer for sale a tract of Land, situate about two miles from Lumberton, being good piny land and containing 340 acres. Also, sundry houses and lots in the town of Lumberton, which are as valuable and desirable as in that village. In all or any part of the above described property, a great bargain will be given on early application be made, as I am anxious to wind up and settle my business in this part of the country. The terms of sale will be made easy and accommodating. I also offer for sale three good

NEGRO WOMEN.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

March 22, 1834. 77-tf

NOTICE.

H. ERAMBERT, *Tailor,*

BEING very much in need of the MONEY due me, respectfully informs his customers in Town and Country, that all Accounts, Due Bills and Notes, will be placed in the hands of John W. Harlow, Esq., for collection, after the first day of April next—and all persons indebted to me are requested to make payment to him. 75tf.

March 10.

Take Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Nathan Jones, dec'd, at March Term, 1834, hereby gives notice to all who are indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said Estate, to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

GEORGE T. KING, *Executor.*

March 10, 1834.

Notice is hereby Given

TO all whom it may concern, that I have appointed Oliver *Lewis my* Attorney, with full power and authority to collect the debts due the late Firm of *Lewis & Ross,* and to discharge the same with good and sufficient acquittances, and to sell at sale of the Goods and Merchandize of the said Firm which were assigned to me on the 5th instant.

MATTHEW F. FREEMAN,
Assignee of Lewis & Ross.

March 24, 1834. 77tf.

Coffee and Salt.

30 Bags prime COFFEE,
300 sacks Liverpool SALT,
Just received by Steamer John Walker, and for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 25.